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Conciliation Work Grows; Italy Business Curb Lifted; New Global Air Pact Urged

The World's Day—October 17, 1944

New England: Growth of Conciliation Cited

Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration may be twice its present size after the war if plans of Chairman Charles H. Cole are fulfilled. "Both employer and employee are conciliation-minded these days," he says, "and we shall have three times the work we have now." [Page 5.]

Declines that ranged from "slight" to "sharp" in New England's production of potatoes, cranberries, apples, and milk were indicated in reports from the New England Crop Reporting Service, as 4-H Club members filled 350,000 jars with fruit and vegetables.

Checking of vehicles not yet displaying the new inspection stickers was started by Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors. Registrations of cars found with defective equipment are being suspended for at least three days. Already 16 such suspensions have been reported. Owners of cars not bearing stickers by the Oct. 31 deadline may be prosecuted in the courts, according to Rudolph F. King, Registrar.

Alicia Adams, 12-year old Hollywood movie star and Veterans of Foreign Wars mascot, who has been entertaining men in veterans hospitals in this area by singing their favorite songs, was greeted by Governor Saltonstall.

In Europe: New Global Air Pact Proposed

A new global air agreement which would replace the Paris convention of 1919 and the Havana convention of 1928 on international air transport has been proposed by a British Government White Paper.

Early settlement of the Polish-Russian dispute was expected in Moscow as British Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden continued their talks with Premier Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Romer of the Polish Government in exile. [First Page, Second Section.]

British Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee has informed the House of Commons that only those nations which participate in the war as belligerents will be accorded full representation at the peace conference.

Britain's biggest vote of credit of the war, $5,000,000,000, covering expenditures for the three-months period ending March 31, 1945, will be presented to Parliament Oct. 20, the British Government announced.

Washington: Curb Lifted on Business With Italy

Restrictions against business communications with liberated areas of Italy have been lifted under a joint U. S.-British program in the first step to restoring prewar commercial relationships with the onetime enemy. [Page 7.]

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, frequently mentioned as a likely White House choice for an important administrative assignment in Italy, was President Roosevelt's luncheon guest.

Television "twice as good" as before the war was promised for homes within a year by Columbia Broadcasting System officials in asking for postwar radiocasting channels. [Page 3.]

National: Strikes Affect 11,000 Detroit Workers

Walkouts over wage demands at two Detroit plants of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company affected some 3,500 workers; 7,500 remained away from work at the Timken-Detroit Axle Company. The latter walkout was in its fourth day despite an appeal of C. I. O. union leaders to return to work.

United Air Lines' contract for 15 more Douglas four-engined DC-6 air liners brings to 50 the number of planes the company has ordered for postwar service, W. A. Patterson, President, announced in Chicago.

Employees of the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., voted to resume production after a walkout of 225 workers three days ago because one worker had been discharged, the regional War Labor Board announced.

Transport agreements between the Naval Air Transport Service and its two contract operators, Pan American Airways, Atlantic Division, and American Export Airlines, will terminate on Dec. 31, the Third Naval District announced. Both companies will continue commercial services across the Atlantic.

France: Hand in Reich Decisions Sought

French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has declared that France should be allowed to help decide the methods and policies to be used in the occupation of Germany.

Radical Socialists and affiliated groups have received 21 of the 60 seats of the enlarged and revised French Consultative Assembly, the French Provisional Government announced.

Visiting General Motors Official Tells Needs for Reconversion

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar unemployment will be great or small in ratio to the Federal Government's foresight in beginning the grand conversion of American industry from wartime to peacetime activities before the last shot is fired declared Harlow H. Curtice, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation, today.

That's why Mr. Curtice came to Boston to organize a modernized New England system of sales and distribution for the Buick Division of General Motors of which he is President, and to warn 150 Buick distributors that General Motors needs 3,900 new machine tools before it can even begin to think about producing new cars.

"The issue to be faced," Mr. Curtice said, in an interview, today, following his talk to distributors, "is that of ascertaining the extent to which reconversion activities can infringe upon the filling of necessary war orders, in order to win the peace in terms of steady employment."

Needs Civilian Production

He said that Buick recently raised its employment roles to an all-time high of 45,000 persons, from a prewar level of 17,000. Due to changing requirements of the war, he added, the number of workers have since dropped to 30,000. In order to keep those 30,000 persons at work, he said, the Government should gradually allocate civilian production activi-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 11-14)—Tomorrow.
Belmont — Tomorrow and Thursday.
Braintree — Tomorrow and Thursday.
Hull—Tomorrow.
Revere—Tomorrow.
Revere (Ward 3)—Tomorrow.
Winchester (West Side) — Tomorrow.
Boston (Wards 15-18) — Thursday.
Quincy (Wards 1 and 2) — Thursday.
Revere (Ward 4) — Thursday.
Winchester (East Side) — Thursday.

Registration Ends Tomorrow, 10 p. m.

Final hour for registering to vote in the Nov. 7 election will be 10 p. m. tomorrow.

In Boston, where voting figures were approaching a record high of nearly 400,000, registration was being conducted today in each of the city's 22 wards and at City Hall. Ward registration places will be open today and tomorrow from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. and at City Hall from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Under Massachusetts statute all cities and towns must keep their registration places open until 10 p. m. tomorrow.

Distribution Parley Hears China's Needs

By Leon V. Stone
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Visualizing an industrial China that will make that country one of the foremost nations of the world, Dr. H. H. Kung, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance of China, today urged "the influx of foreign capital for investment purposes" at the closing day's luncheon session of the 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler.

On the same program, sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and numerous groups, large strides in industrial development were forecast for Latin-American countries. Then, too, the spreading of the ancient system of commercial arbitration to international trade as an "instrument of peace" was advocated at the luncheon, which was given with co-operation of the Advertising Club of Boston.

Speakers also stressed price control in the war economy, curbing international cartels that tend to restrict trade, installment credit to increase business after the war and international trade agreements.

Still Virgin Field

China's foreign trade is still a virgin field, awaiting development, Dr. Kung declared. The Chinese Government aims to follow an economic policy that will raise the standard of living of the Chinese people who will be able to buy more from abroad, he added.

Urging continued efforts to "maintain and promote our good relations," he declared that "we

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Jap Fleet Comes Out--Then Runs Away; Russians Fight in Belgrade Streets; Dewey Attacks New Deal as 'Bungling'

G. O. P. nominee says opponent encourages bickering among incompetent aids.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 17—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is on the attack again—with a whole new belt of political ammunition.

He counts it clear gain that three times already he has forced President Roosevelt to defend and to rebut.

In the wake of his St. Louis, Mo., speech he is confident today that the President cannot afford to ignore his latest charges of "bickering and bungling" in both domestic and foreign policy lest he persuade the voters that his accusations are unanswerable.

And if Mr. Roosevelt can be tempted—or forced—into answering back a fourth time, that will suit Mr. Dewey's book to a V.

This further chapter in the indictment of the New Deal as an 11½-year spectacle of "constant bickering, quarreling, and backbiting by the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office" leaves no doubt that the final days of Mr. Dewey's political stumping are going to be fast and furious, little given either to polite repartee or cool analysis.

The Republican nominee is going all-out; he is showing that he likes it; the crowds are showing they like it, too.

Now while the Governor is repeating some of his previous charges of incompetence against the Administration, he is introducing an entirely different assembly of evidence, and perhaps the best way of looking at what Mr. Dewey is saying is to set out serially his latest set of accusations and the new testimony he is adducing to support them. There are five in all as follows:

Accusation: "The New Deal has treated us to constant bickering."

New Testimony: "If it wasn't

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Text of Governor Dewey's address in St. Louis: Page 10.

Associated Press

Germans Captured at Aachen

Dusty and dirty, this group of German prisoners is lined up in a field outside Aachen after their capture during the battle for the German city near the Belgian border.

New Tactics and Weapons Emerge In Pacific War and on West Front

By Maj. Jean H. DuBuque
United States Army Air Corps Reserve Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Air Force recently issued to its combat commanders a new doctrine for destroying Allied air power in the Pacific.

The official document pointed out that a death blow could be struck against the American air forces if Japanese pilots seized the initiative at the outset of an air battle and then relentlessly attacked to prevent the enemy from recovering.

The principal aim, it was stated, was to achieve psychological and material success by using a concentration of air power and by selecting the time and measures demanded by the situation.

The document concluded with the comment that such action should be taken regardless of cost.

Air-to-Air Bombing

In view of the general impotence of the Japanese Air Force in recent months against the overwhelming Allied air superiority in the Pacific, this document is highly incongruous. Japanese air opposition, in fact, has reached such a low level that they are now relying heavily on air-to-air bombing to combat American bomber formations. Reports from all areas of the Pacific indicate an increasing use of this form of attack, which is far less hazardous than conventional fighter interception.

Typical employment of air-to-air bombing by the Japanese fighter pilots excludes any initial firing passes. Instead, the fighters endeavor to maneuver out of the lethal range of American bomber gunfire, assuming high positions at 1 o'clock and 3 o'clock. From this vantage point, four phosphorus bombs generally are dropped in an effort to determine the range as well as score a hit.

Japanese Plan

In some cases, the Japanese could have succeeded in their attacks had not the American bombers been taking evasive action (varying altitude and speed, weaves, turns and dives). Some bombers have flown through the long, tentaclelike white streamers and emerged undamaged.

The Japanese are endeavoring to standardize their air-to-air bombing tactics in accordance with the type of fighter employed. With the new Zeke 52 (Mitshubishi Zero), for example, the plan is to make a high head-on approach and level off for the bombing run at an altitude of about 300 feet higher than the American bomber.

At an approximate range of 1,000 yards from the bomber, the

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Sabotage-Ersatz Sap Nazi Efficiency

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Oct. 17

Sabotage and use of ersatz have so undermined efficiency of German war plants that in two of the latest Nazi raids on Britain 37 per cent of the bombs dropped were duds, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, Jr., the Army Chief of Ordnance, declared.

"American ordnance," he said, "cannot be touched by any other army of the world. Less than one half of 1 per cent of our bombs are inefficient."

Although German equipment is still of a high standard, compared to the Japanese, Nazi war tools are not of the caliber they were one year ago and in the last four months Germany has stepped up the use of ersatz, General Campbell said.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Oct. 17—Allied armies, battling against tough-caliber enemy weapons, fortifications, and tactics from the dikes of Holland to the forts of Metz, are constantly searching for new weapons, adaptations, and skills which will enable them to plunge by the Reich's major defense walls.

The story of the Rhino tank, which largely made possible the break-through at St. Lo, is a case in point. Conversely, the American withdrawal from Fort Driant at Metz was announced yesterday.

The fact that 13,000 sorties were flown by the 9th Air Force during poor weather the first 15 days in October is due to new skills and tactics devised for operating amid heavy clouds and low ceilings. Necessity still is the mother of invention and winning the war is the highest necessity.

Without the Rhino tank, the hedgerows of Normandy, which are walls of earth rather than bushes, might have made breaking out of that constricted peninsula a slow and costly job. Tanks could breach these walls, but it was necessary to plow into them three or four times before they were demolished, affording a close-in enemy ample time to aim a bazooka at the tank or slap a sticky grenade on its side.

Also, a tank driving over a

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Roosevelt Picks Keystone State For Political Speech on Oct. 27

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—President Roosevelt will make an outdoor campaign speech on the night of Oct. 27, at Shibe Park, Philadelphia, David Lawrence, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee, announced today after a conference with the President.

The speech will be an outright political rally.

Thus far Mr. Roosevelt has made only two nationally heard radio addresses paid for as political talks, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York has made 10. The Democrats are expected to announce further Roosevelt speaking engagements shortly.

Wrathful Democrats today charged that Governor Dewey had lifted statements out of context to warp their meaning and bolster his continuing campaign issue that President Roosevelt seeks to keep soldiers and sailors in the armed forces when the war is over.

Variance in Emphasis

Quoting the same report to which Governor Dewey made reference in his St. Louis speech last night at greater length, they sought to show that the "Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel" actually recommended "rapid" demobilization.

Under the topic heading "rapid and orderly military demobilization" the Conference reported, in part, as follows:

"Once the war has reached a victorious termination a return to the atmosphere and conditions of peace is desirable, both internationally and nationally.

General Readjustment

"It is important that a return to peacetime living, subject to our continuing needs for armed security and industrial security, should be accomplished as rapidly and as smoothly as possible.

"Military demobilization is a special and important phase of the general readjustment from conditions of war to conditions of peace. Smooth and rapid demobilization is therefore to be regarded as one of the desirable objectives for any plan of postwar readjustment.

"Many good reasons exist for desiring a relatively rapid rate of military demobilization. Men enlisted for the war because they felt the nation was in danger of attack, and the Selective Service Act now limits the period of service of those who were drafted. Those in the services should have an opportunity at least equal to those who have been engaged in war production to secure such employment as is available during the readjustment period.

"They should not be handicapped by delay.

"Furthermore, they will nat-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

800 Nippon Planes Destroyed In Philippine-Formosa Raids

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 17—Latest information released here by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz leaves a decided impression that if retiring units of the Japanese fleet do battle, it will be because they have been overtaken by the Third Fleet.

Though it is wholly possible that Admiral William F. Halsey is giving chase, this is unconfirmed.

Effect of Raids Summarized

One sentence in the communiqué—"There has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers"—seems to indicate that big American ships may have suffered minor casualties.

The total effect of Admiral Hal-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Hungarian Army in Revolt, Soldiers Join Soviet Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17 — Open revolt in the Hungarian Army and desertions to the Russians were acknowledged today by official Nazi sources as the Germans grappled desperately to keep their last satellite in line.

The German news agency DNB, today published a report that Maj. Gen. Bela Miklos von Dalnok, Commander of the First Hungarian Army, had "gone over to the Soviets," together with his Chief of Staff Colonel Keri.

This report appeared to corroborate earlier rumors that the Hungarian First Army was marching on Budapest to oust the lately formed Nazi puppet government of Maj. Ferencz Szalasy.

An unconfirmed Paris radiocast stated that 10 Hungarian divisions were marching on Budapest.

The German news agency further said that the Commander of the Second Hungarian Army, Lieut. Gen. Dezsoe Laszlo, last reported fighting the Russians, had been dismissed by Major Szalasy. A defection of the Second Army would open the approaches to Budapest to the Russians.

Nazis Rule Capital

The Germans and their Hungarian Nazi puppets appear to have gained the upper hand inside Hungary's distraught capital which they are hastily turning into a fortress to withstand impending Soviet siege. This much emerges from the otherwise confused and contradictory news out of Budapest.

While the leader of the Hungarian Arrow-Cross Nazis, Major Szalasy has proclaimed himself head of the State, the Germans are establishing gunners and machine-gun posts throughout the city and their Tiger tanks are patroling the streets. The Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler is himself reported to be in Budapest directing Black Shirt operations.

The city is reportedly garrisoned by three elite SS divisions together with 8,000 armed Hungarian members of Major Szalasy's Arrow-Cross organization modeled on the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Greek Fireworks, Cheering Throngs Welcome British

By Reynolds Packard
Representing the combined American Press

ATHENS, Oct. 17 (AP)—British troops disembarked at Piraeus yesterday without a shot being fired and paraded through Athens between lanes of cheering, palm-leaf-waving Greeks.

The soldiers in the LCI—landing craft, infantry—to which I changed from the British cruiser Ajax, going shoreward didn't talk about German gun positions or where to dig in when they touched shore.

Instead, they talked about sightseeing on the Acropolis and making a tour of Athens.

The night before they had seen Piraeus lighted up with electric signs saying in both English and Greek "Welcome Allies—British Russian and American" and saw fireworks shot off by the waiting throngs in their honor.

Right to Air Routes Argued By Eastern Seaboard Cities

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The dozen or so air lines that have applied for the right to operate over North Atlantic routes after the war as well as the various cities that are vying for choice as terminals for such routes appeared again today before examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board which has the authority to award certificates of public convenience and necessity.

A CAB announcement of last June outlined four tentative north Atlantic routes that it considered should be operated by American air carriers. These were part of a world-wide network that included routes also over the south Atlantic, over the north Pacific via Alaska, a central Pacific route via Hawaii, and an Australian run that would also pass through Hawaii.

Present hearings are confined to the north Atlantic routes. Interested air lines are presenting evidence as to their right to receive certificates for operation, and eastern seaboard cities are trying to persuade the Board that they should be the terminal choice.

The north Atlantic routes hearing which opened yesterday will be followed Nov. 3 by hearings on applications for flying the south Atlantic route. North Pacific hearings open Dec. 13; central Pacific

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Nimitz Says:

Nippon Fleet Looks And Runs Away

Part of the Japanese Fleet came out to look at the United States Third Fleet off Formosa, but turned and fled when it discovered the American fighting strength was unimpaired, Ad-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

2,100 U. S. Bombers blast Cologne sixth time in six days; British in Athens.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Part of the Japanese fleet came out of its long retirement to meet Admiral Halsey's week-long attack on Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands. It took one look at the powerful American Third Fleet, then returned to its base.

The only damage it inflicted was upon two vessels—destroyers or cruisers—both of which retired without assistance.

That is the substance of Admiral Nimitz's long-awaited word on the mysterious happenings in the Pacific of the past week.

It means the invasion of the Philippines has been rendered fairly safe through the intensive battering of the inner chain of Japanese island bases from Luzon in the Philippines up to the Ryukyus by Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitcher's carrier-borne planes and by China-based B-29's. But the Japanese Fleet remains a threat from the north that Admiral Halsey will have to provide for.

Japanese losses in planes through this week of bombing is estimated at more than 800.

The Superfortresses from China bombed Formosa today—the third attack in four days. Sea-borne fighters and bombers were still attacking the Philippines.

According to a Tokyo radiocast, Allied forces operating around Rabaul in New Britain, northeast of New Guinea, are using a new weapon. The radiocast said "the enemy hurled five radio-controlled weapons against our Rabaul position, but these were all shot down by our units."

While the Western Front remained almost stagnant in face of heavy German counter-attacks, one of which, east of Aachen, was in progress all night, Russian forces continued to move rapidly in the Balkans.

Moscow reports a powerful westward movement of Russian, Bulgarian, and Tito forces in Yugoslavia toward the main north-south Balkan railway, on which the key junction of Nis already has been captured.

The Allied forces were nearing Skoplje, an important railway center 80 miles below. Fighting in the streets of Belgrade, Yugoslav Capital, was reported.

Moscow has been silent for five days on the Hungarian situation, where Gen. Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army is sweeping through Transylvania. Hungary's chaotic condition leaves the whole situation highly uncertain. One Allied force was 11 miles from the old Polish-Transylvanian border in northern Transylvania.

Meanwhile, the air forces in the west are maintaining their terrific onslaughts on Germany. Today 2,100 United States Fortresses and Liberators attacked Cologne, the sixth time in six days. Before the smoke could clear away, swift Mosquitoes were sent in to complete the work. Among the targets were the Henschel tank and the Bettenhausen ordnance works.

In Greece, the newly landed British force received a jubilant welcome, marching along the streets of Athens. To all appearances, the Germans had completely disappeared from Greece.

Observers See Close Race For President in Bay State

Outcome of the close Presidential race in Massachusetts hinges directly on the State's estimated 250,000 independent voters, according to political observers.

Although the number of registered voters is mounting toward the 2,500,000 mark, observers throughout the State believe that President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey are running so close in the State that the winner will be the one who polls a substantial majority of the independent votes.

Other imponderables also make difficult the efforts of observers to forecast the Nov. 7 outcome in Massachusetts. One of these is the effect the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations will have on the Irish-American vote in view of the Republican effort to pin a Communist label on the labor group. Another is the fourth-term issue and a third is the size and political complexion of the service vote. Any one of these may alter any prognostications.

But it is certain that the Presidential contest, as well as the State contests for United States Senator, Governor and Lieutenant Governor will result in considerable crossing of party lines by voters. In the past several Massachusetts elections split ballot voting has been an outstanding feature.

Practically the only Bay State certainty in the Nov. 7 election is the victory of Governor Saltonstall over Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge in the contest for United States Senator. All observers are agreed that this contest is only a question of the size of Governor Saltonstall's margin.

Parties Active

With both parties making a special effort to capture the vote of various national groups in the Commonwealth it is difficult to say how these groups will go. A prominent Boston Democrat disclosed this week that as a result of a spot check poll in the North End and in East Boston it would appear that the Italian vote will go strongly against the President.

On the other hand, the largest national group, composed of former Canadian and British citizens, appears certain to vote heavily for President Roosevelt.

The gubernatorial campaign this year has failed to produce any vital issues. Mayor Tobin is faced with campaigning against a Republican administration which has given six years of reasonably sound and honest administration on Beacon Hill.

Alleged Republican toryism and G. O. P. lack of appreciation for the problems of the common man are highlighted by the Mayor. He also attacks the State tax structure and promises a revision to ease the burden on local communities whose present tax rates, he contends, are in many cases too high.

Cahill Campaigns

Lieutenant Governor Cahill, on the other hand, is campaigning on his Party's six year record on the Hill during which time the State debt was reduced to an all time low of $5,000,000. He promises a continuation of the policies of Governor Saltonstall.

Throughout the State the election of Governor Saltonstall as next United States Senator from Massachusetts is generally conceded. Most observers say the only question is how high his total vote will run. His opponent, Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, is campaigning as a Roosevelt supporter and an experienced businessman but does not appear widely known in many parts of the State.

District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor, judging by reports from all parts of the Commonwealth, is a close second to Governor Saltonstall in popularity. The youthful Middlesex County law officer is one of the most colorful political figures in the State and most observers expect him to go far.

Although possessed of a name which, in the opinion of many, won him the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor by mistaken identity, John B. Carr of Somerville, whom the voters confused with former Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, has little chance against Mr. Bradford in the second-place contest. Politically unknown, outside of Somerville where he is a member of the Board of Assessors, Mr. Carr is expected to run a poor second to Mr. Bradford's winning total.

Boston Carriers Plan Reception To National Unit Head

Letter carriers of the Boston area are to tender a reception to the President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, William C. Doherty, in connection with a rally to be held at the George W. Brown Hall, 294 Huntington Avenue, Saturday evening, under auspices of Branch 34, of the National Association.

Salary legislation and the immediate program to obtain its enactment will be discussed by Mr Doherty, it is expected. Meantime the carriers of the Boston Postal District, comprising 75 carrier delivery offices in Greater Boston, have distributed fliers seeking public support for bills now pending in Washington that call for pay increases.

The letter carriers declare that they have not had a permanent pay increase since 1925 and point out that during those "19 long years" living costs have advanced nearly 28 per cent, according to records of the Department of Labor.

Call to Everett Accepted

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17 (AP) —The Very Rev. Dr. Hiram R. Bennett, dean of the Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. John, has accepted a call to the rectorship of Grace Episcopal Church, Everett, Mass. Dean Bennett expects to assume his new post Dec. 1.

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Boston

Postwar Foreign Markets Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

Conference on Distribution Enters Its Second Day

Postwar foreign markets and the needs of postwar distribution were discussed at the morning session of the Boston Conference on Distribution today. Above, left to right, are T. G. MacGowan, Manager of the Marketing and Research Department, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., who spoke on high-level consumption of goods after the war, and Dr. Amos E. Taylor, Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who talked on international trade relations. At the extreme right is Wilford L. White, Chief of the Special Studies Unit of the Bureau, who acted as chairman of the meeting. China received much attention at the session.

Postwar Needs of China Told At Boston Distribution Parley

Continued from Page 1

must develop the great potentialities and strive to increase the volume of trade. As soon as the war is over China will have to import a tremendous quantity and variety of American products. To rebuild the railroad lines and to complete those partially constructed during the war, China will need at least 500,000 tons of rails, 9,000 cars and 800 locomotives at an estimated cost of about $100,000,000. This example can be multiplied in many other fields of industrial activity.

"Industrialization is now one of the cardinal policies of the Chinese Government," Dr. Kung stated, pointing out that China with abundant labor will be in an excellent position to fill the vacuum in world markets for cheap goods which Japan supplied before the war.

Tourist Invasion

Joseph Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, forecast a tourist and businessmen's invasion of Latin American countries after the war. He aso visualizes industrial development in many of the countries where raw materials and labor and markets exist. Mexico, Brazil, and many other of our neighbors are going to make large strides, he said.

Favoring a supervision of distribution to insure a proper percentage for export, Mr. Rovensky said that one of the first tests of "our breadth of vision" will come when our peacetime industrial machinery again starts turining out consumer goods. "The pent-up demand of the South Americans for many of our products is our secondary pool after home requirements are met," said Mr. Rovensky.

Trade Arbitration

Visualizing the introduction of commercial arbitration in international trade as an instrument of peace in the postwar era, James S. Carson, Vice-President of the American and Foreign Power Co., Inc., and Vice-Chairman of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, advocated extension of the arbitration system to include the trading nations of the world.

Speaking at the luncheon session, Mr. Carson pointed out that while commercial arbitration is older than the Declaration of Independence in this country, it is new in international trade.

"Britain is for planned economy; Russia for a Government trade monopoly, and the United States for a continuance and extension of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Program with its adjustments of tariff barriers, curtailment of quota systems and the adoption of most-favored nation clauses in trade treaties," he said.

Adjustment Needed

"Unless there is an adjustment between the flexible Hull program and the proposed planned economy of Britain and its cartel-like restrictions as to production, price and distribution, there may be competition for South American markets which may be the source of business disputes which may adversely affect our Inter-American trade," Mr. Carson stated.

"British economists say lend-lease arrangements must be tapered off in order to prevent England from being forced into a desperate scramble for world trade before the whole war is finished.

"Even if Britain regains her prewar overseas trade, her balance of payments would be approximately $1,000,000,000 short of solvency. Where can she get this additional $1,000,000,000 without indulging in trade practices which will cause many differences between American and British exporters? A solution, of course, would be an increase in world trade everywhere," said Mr. Carson.

Food Problems

American farmers have shown that they will be able to produce all the food we need and want after the war, but will our people be able to buy that much, queried Marvin Jones, Administrator of the War Food Administration, in a message read at the luncheon session today.

Pointing out that war is wealth-destroying, and that it will be "up to this nation and the other nations to work out a permanent, wealth-building stimulus," he declared that this constituted the "great challenge of our time."

Victory by the Allies will enable the release of large stocks of food now held in reserve for war needs, he said. The WFA is taking all possible steps to keep these stocks small and still provide the assurance of plenty that will be necessary so long as American servicemen are overseas, and so long as our fighting allies continue to need our help, he said.

World Cartels

International cartels were discussed by Gilbert H. Montague, of the New York Bar, who advocated a conference of representatives of this and other nations to consider all phases of the subject as planned by Secretary Cordell Hull. Such a conference would be on a permanent and continuous functioning basis, however, as urged by many important organizations, he said.

Cartel practices which restrict the free flow of goods in foreign commerce will have to be curbed it was emphasized by President Roosevelt, he said. With international trade involved this end can be achieved only through collaborative action by the United Nations.

In such a conference there can be debated with particular application to specific problems of international foreign trade, the philosophy of free and unrestrained competition expressed in the America antitrust laws, and the rival philosophies of Great Britain and other nations, he said.

"Perhaps we can convert Great Britain and other foreign nations in such a conference to accept some of our philosophy with respect to some specific problems of international trade in which we claim a special interest. Perhaps, however, Great Britain and other foreign nations can convince us in such a conference that in our larger political and economic interest in the international and foreign field we can approve in respect of some specific probems some modification of our antitrust law policy of free and unrestrained competition without serious sacrifice to our economy.

Free and Unrestrained

"When the recommendations hammered out on the anvil of such a conference come up for debate before the American public, it may happen, more frequently than some think, that American business men, as in the case of the British-American Petroleum Agreement, may line up in that debate on the side of the American antitrust law philosophy of free and unrestrained competition," said Mr. Montague.

"Nine-tenths of American business is domestic and therefore has long been obliged by law to comply with that philosophy. Many American business men are confident that they can prosper wherever this philosophy prevails, whether at home or abroad. Only the President and Congress can determine what our national policy shall be regarding international agreements and cartels. Whatever policy they establish will be welcomed by American business men, who long since have wearied of the indecision and uncertainties in this field."

A "forgotten problem" for the postwar era was pointed out by Reavis Cox, Professor of Marketing of the University of Pennsylvania and Director of Research Projects of the Retail Credit Institute of America. He pointed out that the problem of financing the consumer after the war was one that had been "curiously neglected" yet was of vital importance. Never in history, he said, had this country built up a large volume of sales in consumer durable lines without simultaneously building up large outstandings of instalment credit.

Deflation the Issue

"Evidently we shall have to do some new thinking about instalment credit and its place in the postwar world," said Professor Cox. "It is not enough for Government to set up controls designed to prevent wild inflation or to narrow the swings of the business cycle. It is not enough for business to hold to credit terms which are 'sound' because they lead to small losses even with 'soft' collections. There is a positive job to be done in helping to accumulate and maintain the 'consumer plant and equipment' necessary for high levels of living. Credit policies that overlook this task are not likely to be acceptable for very long to the American people."

Not inflation but deflation is our real postwar problem declared Dr. Julius Hirsch of New York, consultant, and author of "Price Control in the War Economy." Warning that "hope of a postwar paradise" two years after the victory, is void, he said that the current over-optimism is a great danger to our future employment situation.

"Trere will not be postwar inflation which might help over the hump, but rather, after a short period of replenishment, the pressure of deflation will be felt," said Dr. Hirsch.

"Deflationary forces which are already visible and which brought about one derationing after the other, may then become as strong as in 1929. Production again outruns consumption as it did in 1929-1934. We performed in our economy the greatest production miracle but we cannot achieve a like huge leap in our consumption. Production per labor hour has increased sharply while consumption always increases gradually.

Another speaker on the same subject was George E. Shea, Jr., editor of "Barron's Weekly," whose talk was along similar lines to that of Dr. Hirsch.

T. G. MacGowan, manager of Marketing Research, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and chairman, Marketing Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, said the greatest in postwar distribution is more scientific study of the American distributive process . . . so it may play to the full its great part in building an America in which there are jobs and a high and mounting living standard for all.

Television Forecast

Another speaker forecast a nation-wide television system would be in operation by 1955 if television is given the "go ahead" by the Federal Communications Commission. This speaker was Thomas F. Joyce of the Radio Corporation of America, of Camden, N. J., who said that a nation-wide television system can help the American people realize their hopes for employment, security and plenty after the war is over. "Television has the power to create consumer buying of goods and services beyond anything that we have heretofore known," he said. "This means jobs."

"If television is given the 'go ahead' now, and, assuming that its production gets underway in 1945, it can be confidently predicted that three-fourths of America's families — 30,000,000 — will own sight-and-sound home receivers by the end of 1955," he said. Estimating the average cost of the receiver to be $200 he declared this would represent a ten-year market for more than $6,000,000,000 worth of television receivers.

Ber-lin Good Enough For Berlin in N. H.

By the Associated Press

Berlin, N. H., Oct. 17

Officials of Berlin dismissed as "impractical" a proposal by Playwright Maxwell Anderson that it change its name to "Distomo."

Mr. Anderson's proposal that Berlin take the name of the Greek town came in a telegram which also was sent to other Berlins throughout the country.

New Hampshire residents pronounce Berlin with the accent on the first syllable.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with no significant temperature changes tonight and Wednesday. Lowest temperature tonight near 44 degrees in downtown Boston and near 32 in the interior suburbs. Light winds tonight and moderate winds Wednesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight. Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by scattered light showers north portions in the afternoon. Little change in temperature Wednesday and increasing winds becoming fresh by afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with little change in temperature tonight and Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:30 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 12:44 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Nazi Sailors as Cocky as Ever Reports British Navy Officer

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recently captured German sailors are still convinced of Nazi victory according to Lieut. Commander D. H. E. McCowen, British Motor Torpedo Boat commander, who unfolded at the British Consulate here today the brilliant record of the MT boats in almost five years of naval conflict in the North Sea and English Channel.

In the United States on leave after nearly five years of service, Lieutenant Commander McCowen told of his last "action" about seven weeks ago when his MT boat attacked and sunk a German E boat. "We took seven prisoners," said the tall, tanned British officer, "and they are just as cocky as ever. I've been taking prisoners off E boats since the war began and they are still arrogant, tough and hard and think the Germans will win the war."

Growth of this branch of the Royal Navy from a force of 200 officers and men in 1939 to a total of 20,000 today and its accompanying record of combat achievement during which 800 "actions" were logged was the background for the personal experiences of this British Naval officer who wears the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Order.

Explaining that the MT boats in the British Navy are the equivalents of the PT boats in the American and the E boats in the German, Lieutenant Commander McCowen told of two outstanding personal experiences.

Commanding a squadron of MT boats, the assignment of the group was the screening of the larger naval vessels and the protection of the lanes to the beachheads during D-Day, said the British officer. In the thick of the invasion fighting, the actions during the blockade of Cherbourg were the "hottest."

Given a specific station in a channel off Cherbourg where his vessel was to prevent the evacuation of the French port while the American troops stormed and captured the city, the British MT boat was under concentrated gunfire from the port defenses which Lieutenant Commander McCowen said was "too accurate for comfort." For two and one-half hours the MT boat was the target, but the result of the mission was successful with only one German ship eluding the blockade, five being sunk and four repulsed.

Winning of his Distinguished Service Order was the result of a night raid on a German convoy off Ymuiden, Holland. "Quite a night," the British Naval officer recalled. "It was bright moonlight and we could see the houses on the shore. We located a large convoy about 100 yards off the harbor entrance and attacked, sinking one merchant ship by gunfire and one by torpedo. After we were through, the German defences opened up with shore batteries, rockets and star shells. But we were out of it and we saw the German shore defences sink two of their own ships."

The magnitude of American shipyards greatly impressed the British officer who has visited several since arriving in the United States a few weeks ago. From Boston he will go to Melville, R. I. where he will see the Navy P. T. Boat training camp.

An enthusiastic yachtsmen before the war, when he sailed an ocean-going yacht in races around the British Isles, his war experience has converted him to golf. After the war, he explained, I want to be on something that is firm and surrounded by a lot of green fields.

In 1932, Lieutenant Commander McCowen visited the United States as a member of the Cambridge University rowing crew for the Los Angeles Olympic games.

By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Commander McCowen

Commander of British MT boat corresponding to the American PT's.

Visiting General Motors Official Tells Needs for Reconversion

Continued from Page 1

ties to the plant as war orders taper off.

"But the Buick division of General Motors cannot even start to produce new automobiles," Mr. Curtice stated, "until it has acquired 245 new machine tools. It will take two to three months to get these tools. If we could start making them now, we might reduce the immediate postwar period of unemployment by two to three months."

Should the war end tomorrow in Europe, Mr. Curtice figured that it would be at least eight to nine months before new automobiles would be rolling off the assembly lines in any kind of volume. That includes the two to three months required for the making of new machine tools, he said.

At present, Russia is taking 25 per cent of all the machine tools made in the United States. One of the ways in which machine tools could be made more available to local industry might be found in the tapering off of Russian needs for such tools.

"The only period of unemployment that America needs to be concerned about," Mr. Curtice pointed out, "is the first few months following the war. If the government is foresighted enough to provide for that emergency, we can jump smoothly into the protracted industrial boom to follow, when the vast backlog of consumer demands for all kinds of products must be filled."

Mr. Curtice told the Buick distributors of the setting up in Boston of a local Buick wholesale office apart from Noyes-Buick Company, which has handled both the retail and wholesale business for the New England district. Noyes-Buick will continue to serve Buick owners, he said, in a retail capacity through its 17 distributing branches from its main plant on Commonwealth Avenue.

T. J. Crosby, Buick Zone Manager for Washington, D. C., during the past six years, becomes Manager of the Boston Zone Office, while F. E. Bowles, also of Washington, becomes Boston Zone Service Manager. Accompanying the official Buick party to Boston was W. F. Hufstader, General Sales Manager for the Buick Division, who said that the new Boston office establishes a direct local contact between the main plant in Flint, Mich., and the more than 120 Buick distributors in New England.

Anthropologist Hopes for Time When a Woman Will Be President

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 17 (AP) —Earnest A. Hooton, chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Harvard University, said today that he looked forward to the time "when a woman will be sitting in the presidential office in the White House."

In an interview with a member of the staff of the Harvard Service News, published by the Harvard Crimson, Mr. Hooton was quoted as saying that "as a professional student of man, I judge that females of our species have certain qualities that ought to render them superior to males in statesmanship."

"If women had run the affairs of the world for the past few thousand years," Mr. Hooton added, "they could hardly have made a worse mess of them than the men have."

Emphasizing the "magnificent forthrightness" of the fair sex, he said that "the greater honesty of women springs from their lesser ability to befuddle their own consciences with specious excuses and fallacious reasoning."

Episcopal Women Plan Series of Talks

With morning, afternoon, and evening sessions designed to fit varying schedules of housewives and businesswomen, a series of monthly discussions on subjects of interest to women will begin tomorrow in St. Paul's Cathedral under the auspices of the women's division of the Episcopal Church Service League.

Speakers at tomorrow's opening meetings will be Miss Mary Chester Buchan of the National Executive Board of the Women's Auxiliary; Chaplain Ralph Tupper, who has recently returned from the South Pacific; and Prof. Frederick W. Holmes of Northeastern University. Sessions will begin at 10:30 a. m., p. m., and 7 p. m. Miss Elise G. Dexter, President of the Women's Division, will preside.

Civic Activity For Veterans Declared Need

Returned veterans will become a good force in community life as organizations welcome them to participate in their planned programs as "civilians," Roland Darling, director of the job counseling division of the Boston Veterans Center, told the annual boys and girls workers conference in Boston today.

Back from their war assignments, the veterans want to forget their service routines and take part in the normal life of their home towns, Mr. Darling said, basing his statement on the hundreds of former servicemen he has interviewed in guiding them to a proper place in the civilian world.

Boy Scout workers were specifically told that the veterans were first-class material for Scoutmaster appointments. "These veterans are a fine type of man," said Mr. Darling and their service training has fitted them to lead the boys into a disciplined and orderly way of accomplishing results.

Quoting from statements made by veterans, Mr. Darling told of one combat soldier who said, "I don't want to go to the war service agencies. I want to land in a place where they say 'Hello, soldier, come on in and we won't talk about the war.'"

"Place these men in normal civilian programs," Mr. Darling advised the workers, "and let them attain their real aim—they want to become civilians again in fact as well as theory. This can be done, he continued, as we take the initiative ourselves and find spots for them in our existing activities."

Problems of recreational needs and the development of greater tolerance and understanding were also subjects of addresses. Dr. John M. Harmon, Secretary of the Massachusetts Recreational Committee, spoke on "Postwar Responsibilities for Meeting Recreational Needs of Youth."

In the afternoon session, the conference was addressed by Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, Jr., director of the New England Conference of Christians and Jews, on "Our Responsibilities for Developing Greater Tolerance and Understanding Within Our Democracy."

The conference was sponsored by the City-Wide Boys Workers Conference and Girls Activities Conference. Chairman of the committee in charge was Herbert W. Lunn, of the Boston Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America. Members were Grace Barnes, Boston Housing Authority; Sylvia E. Koose, Camp Fire Girls; Blanche McGowan, Community Recreation Service; Ruth Shedlow, Jewish Welfare Board; John Shelburne, Robert Gould Shaw House; Edward Sidman, Hecht House; Edwin Johnson, Boston Y. M. C. A.; Dwight S. Strong, Dorchester House; E. F. Van Billiard, Boys Clubs of Boston, and Edward Wall, School Department.

Journalists Held By Mrs. Clapper As Needed Leaders

Journalists, not political leaders, are supplying the responsible leadership American people need so desperately at this time, Mrs. Raymond Clapper told members of the Women's City Club today.

As one of four authors who spoke at the Club's authors' luncheon, Mrs. Clapper praised the press for working hard to express "the kind of responsible leadership Raymond Clapper tried to give."

Mrs. Clapper spoke of the work of compiling her late husband's columns into a recently issued book, "Watching the World."

Other guests at the luncheon were: Joe E. Brown, radio and screen comedian, who arrived unexpectedly and talked to the group about the boys at the battle fronts; Miss Kathleen Winsor, who described her research into the early periods of English history; Will Cuppy, humorist, and Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit." Miss Olga Owens acted as mistress of ceremonies.

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IN MEMORIAM

Colonel Stuart G. Hall

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and Director of

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and

Former Member of Our Governing Council

THE RETAIL TRADE BOARD

Peace to See Rapid Growth Of Television

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Television "twice as good" as before the war in the home within a year is promised by Columbia Broadcasting officials, now putting their claims for postwar broadcasting channels before the Federal Communications Commission.

Joseph Ream, of CBS, told the Commission that brand new developments in the field of television will make possible high frequency television with "twice the detail of pictures hitherto possible, and the addition of color."

A wholly new type transmitter has just been ordered from the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation of New York, to be ready within eight months, he said. "Use of a single transmitter rather than two independent transmitters represents lower cost, less power consumption and makes possible a simpler, less expensive home television receiver," he explained.

Completion of the new transmitter depends to some extent on when the war in Europe ends and the War Production Board lifts materials restrictions.

How Television Grows

Information given the Commission by Cyril Braum, FCC engineer, showed that six television stations are already in operation, three more are under construction and 70 applications to build television stations when materials become available are on file with the FCC.

There are about 10,000 television receiving sets in existence now, but testimony before the Commission indicated that they would be largely outmoded in the postwar era.

Television is only one of the vastly expanded postwar radio services about which the Commission has been hearing since it began spectrum allocation hearings three weeks ago. Among the more startling disclosures have been:

Prediction by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, that 500 educational radio stations will be on the air within five years. Twenty-eight states have already drawn up plans for state-wide educational networks; six other states plan almost complete state-wide coverage.

Other Lines of Expansion

Assertion by Joseph E. Maddy, Professor of Radio Music Instruction at the University of Michigan that "FM (frequency modulation) is capable of making every home a classroom."

The statement of Haradan Pratt, Vice-President and Chief Engineer of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, that at the end of the war 4,500 U. S. merchant ships will be equipped with radio telegraph compared with 700 before the war.

Mr. Pratt also told of prospective developments in radiotelephone service to offshore islands, isolated communities, farms, camps, and mines, pointing to New England as "a likely locality for considerable development of the use of radio for short toll telephone. In the coastal area of Rockland, Maine, he said, are 13 islands which are likely candidates for such services.

The number of radio "hams" operating amateur stations will jump from 67,000 to 184,000 in less than three years after the resumption of operation, George W. Bailey, President of the American Radio Relay League predicted. They expect to utilize a vast store of leftover government radio equipment.

George Grammar, Director of Engineering for the League, said automobile ignition systems would have to be redesigned to eliminate interference with "ham" stations operating on very high frequencies.

Workers Hear Devotional Services

Jack-& Heintz, Inc.

Plant on Seven-Day Week Brings Church to Employees

Workers or "associates" of Jack & Heintz, Inc., Bedford, Ohio, are shown pausing from their Sunday morning work to hear religious programs over the plant's public address system. For several years it has been the company's custom to play hymns over the system, and now a series of devotional services is being provided, Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic in rotation, one each week. Since "Jahco," as the plant is known, operates on Sunday, many workers find it difficult or impossible to attend regular church services. They find the devotional program helpful.

Truman Charges Straddling By Dewey on Foreign Policy

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential candidate, said here last night that "no one can even estimate how many lives of our young men" it would have meant to have had a war President "like the Republican candidate."

In the course of a prepared address in which he said Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican standard-bearer, is "a fence straddler" on foreign policy who has not "repudiated the support" of publishers William Randolph Hearst and Col. Robert McCormick, Senator Truman declared:

"Inspired by the President's leadership, we are building airplanes at the rate of 100,000 a year, twice the number Mr. Dewey said was impossible."

Under a President "like the Republican candidate," he said, "we would have set our sights too low, and you can imagine the effect on the war."

"No one can even estimate how many lives of our young men that would have meant. Do you want that kind of leadership in the prosecution of the war against Japan?"

First of Four Speeches

President Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate described his address, at a Democratic rally in the Shrine Auditorium here, as the first of four major political speeches scheduled on his 7,500-mile transcontinental campaign tour.

Senator Truman, introduced by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, said Californians had "helped to confound the doubting Thomases who scoffed at the goals set by the President as fantastic," and added that when Mr. Roosevelt asked in 1940 for 50,000 planes, Governor Dewey asserted it would take at least four years to reach that goal.

"The President courageously set out to accomplish what was necessary to protect this country," he continued. "His opponent, the man of little confidence, would not even have tried because some of his experts thought it was impossible."

The planes, he said, are "smashing the Germans" and with them, your shores are safe from attack, and we are carrying the war to the doorsteps of the Japanese.

Asserting "we must support the President," Senator Truman declared that "he demonstrated his leadership and courage in foreign affairs when his present opponent was flirting with the isolationists and currying the political support of the Hearsts and the McCormicks."

He asked "why is it that advocates of a strong foreign policy like Republican Senator Ball of Minnesota refuse to support" Mr. Dewey, and if the New York Governor is "willing to tell the whole tribe of isolationists, including the Republican Senators to whom Senator Ball of Minnesota referred, that he wants none of their support."

Military Comparison

Senator Truman asserted that the Republican nominee, "without any military experience of his own," had, after saying he planned to keep the present chiefs of staff in office if elected, declared that Gen. Douglas MacArthur "should be given the supreme command" without knowing the military leaders' problems "and without ever having been in the Pacific."

Saying the opposition "has talked about the myth of indispensability," Senator Truman said the question before the voters is not whether President Roosevelt is indispensable but "simply whether the President or his opponent is the better qualified."

"For six years," he said, "the Republican candidate has been seeking the Presidency," during which "we have met and overcome some of the most terrible problems in our history," and added:

"Do you remember the Republican candidate as a courageous leader who took strong stands on any of those problems in advance of his time—stands that were proved correct by subsequent events? Or do you remember him as an office seeker dealing in platitudes and sitting on the fence waiting to find out which way to jump?

"We took a chance on Harding in 1920, when prominent Republicans like William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes repeatedly assured us that, despite his failure to come out squarely, Harding was in favor of a strong foreign policy. We can't afford to repeat that mistake."

Huddleston Held On Treason Charge By French Forces

PARIS, Oct. 16. Delayed. (AP) — Sisley Huddleston, former British newspaperman and one-time President of the Anglo-American Correspondents' Association in Paris, has been arrested by French authorities on treason charges, it was learned today, in connection with his writings and radio speeches during the German occupation.

Mr. Huddleston remained in France following the 1940 armistice, and became a naturalized French citizen by decree of Marshal Philippe Pétain, according to a civil affairs officer who investigated the case at Nice.

French Forces of the Interior leaders who seized Mr. Huddleston on the Riviera maintained he had defended authoritarian principles and attacked democratic ideals in his writings and speeches.

A resident of France for many years, Mr. Huddleston before the war contributed articles to a number of American and British newspapers.

National Club Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—At its annual convention in Toledo, the National Exchange Club elected as President Dr. Stewart W. McClelland, of Harrogate, Tenn. Dr. McClelland is a member of the Knoxville, Tenn., Exchange Club and has been President of Lincoln Memorial University, near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., for the past 12 years.

Bricker Warns Reconversion Be Nationwide

SANTA ANA, Calif., Oct. 17 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio declared today that the East should not be allowed to get the "jump" on the West in reconversion to peacetime production.

"You have heard it suggested," the Republican candidate for Vice-President said in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff, "that when that time (def at of Germany) comes, the industries of the East can be reconverted to peacetime production while you (the West) continue to produce tools of war to defeat Japan.

"I say to you that the winning of the war over Japan is the responsibility of all our country. Any other policy would delay the day of final victory. And it would also impair the economic well-being of this entire nation."

The task of reconversion from war to peace manufacturing, he said, "like the task of winning the war, must be a nation-wide basis."

Governor Bricker expressed the opinion that as a result of the war, the entire nation would have a stake in the economic and industrial development of the West.

In a speech last night at San Bernardino, Governor Bricker said that the Federal Government, through its financial grants, is "usurping" state and local authority, which he described as a trend that could lead to "political domination" of local governments.

Ready for Either Side

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Corporal Hubert Jolly wrote that while engaged in the capture of a French town he met a resident holding "an American flag in one hand and a German flag in the other until he was sure which side had won."

Women Plan Postwar Equal Pay Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A joint call to women in homes, business, industry and the professions to launch a drive for equalizing their pay with that received by men during the reconversion period in all but the five states already having equal-pay laws is being issued by 20 national women's organizations, according to plans adopted here yesterday.

The need for action was emphasized at a discussion called by Miss Margaret A. Hickey, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Despite gains made in reducing discrimination against women as seen in the "equal pay for comparable work" laws adopted in Montana, Michigan, Washington, Illinois and New York State and two strong statements of support found in both the Republican and Democratic party platforms, a danger of returning to prewar inequalities is seen by women leaders. A job is a job regardless of sex and should be so rated, they hold.

Sees Threat to High Pay

"In the shifts and changes of the reconversion period, when women will be released from high-paying jobs where they have had equality of pay, there is danger of a return to prewar inequalities," Miss Hickey said.

"There will be a tendency for the inexperienced and unskilled women workers to accept lower wages and thereby undermine the wage structure. All men and women will have greater security if the pay status can be predicated on the basis of merit without discrimination because of sex.

"In equalities in earning power and the prestige attached to earning power have a tendency to place men and women in opposing groups. Fundamentally there is no conflict here."

Miss Hickey, who is Chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, saw progress in the action taken by 2,250 firms in equalizing their rates for more than 59,500 women between November, 1942, and January, 1944, according to a report from the National War Labor Board.

Longer Study in Some States

In some states a longer period of study probably will be required, it was suggested, while in others the equal-pay advocates will want to move directly into a legislative program.

Organizations represented at the conference which co-operated with the Federation in requesting the two major political parties to support equal pay, included the American Association of University Women; American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs; General Federation of Women's Clubs; International Association of Altrusa Clubs; National Consumers League; National Council of Jewish Women; National Education Association of the United States, National Women's Trade Union League of America, and Zonta International.

Other groups which sent representatives and which are interested in the equal pay bills were the American Nurses' Association; National Council of (Roman) Catholic Women; National Council of Women of the United States; Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation; National League of Women Voters; National Association of Women Lawyers; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Association of the Junior Leagues of America; Quota Club International and the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

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HEAD END BRAKEMAN here connects airbrake line. During run he rides in engine cab to keep safety watch over head end cars.
"MARKERS" —when Flagman hangs them up, string of cars becomes officially a train. Every 55 seconds, a freight train starts its run over N.Y.C.
3134
ENGINEER and Freight Conductor compare watches. Seconds count more than ever in the press of wartime traffic over N.Y. Central.
26,000 fellow N.Y.C. railroaders are in uniform. An extra reason we're buying WAR BONDS EACH PAY DAY!
PAYMASTER
COMMANDER is N.Y.C. Freight Conductor. Caboose is his office on wheels. Through conductors' reports, any of America's 1,800,000 freight cars can be located any time.
"PUTTING DOWN HIS GUNS"— If stopped between stations, Flagman puts out torpedoes to warn next train. An extra safeguard, as electric signals and Automatic Train Control protect Central's main line.
CABOOSE COOKERY. Rail freight goes through in any weather. In winter, hot meals from Caboose stove hit the spot!
"TEST BRAKES"—Flagman signals Engineer to try brakes. Repeated checking, testing, protect shipments via N.Y.C.
"CRACKING HIS DOORS" Fireman inspects fire —then adjusts power stoker for top efficiency.
ON WATCH. From caboose cupola, Middle Brakeman keeps an eye on cars ahead... 6,000 tons of freight, traveling for an average of less than 1¢ per ton-mile!

COMBAT TEAM

The noted war front artist, Joe Hirsch, went "out on the line" to sketch this New York Central freight train crew in action.

For these men, too, are a "combat team." And, with their fellow railroaders from coast to coast, they've handled three-fourths of all America's vital wartime freight movement.

From that stupendous job, railroad men and women have learned valuable lessons. And those lessons ... plus advanced equipment now on New York Central drawing boards ... will mean faster, more efficient, often thriftier transportation for almost everything you'll buy or use in the days of peace ahead.

BOSTON & ALBANY

One of America's Railroads - All United for Victory

'Rebecca' Staged at the Shubert—'Violet' in Premiere at Wilbur

Daphne Du Maurier's Play Opens Subscription Series

By L. A. Sloper

Daphne Du Maurier's stage version of her novel, "Rebecca," was set before a Boston audience for the first time at the Shubert Theater Monday night. It proved to be an excellent melodrama.

The play follows the story pretty closely up to the end, when Max de Winter and his bride, instead of leaving to live on the Continent, decide to remain. This is undoubtedly a more effective and more practical dénouement for the stage than having them desert a burning Manderley.

In one other particular there has been a departure from the original. In the book it was made clear that Colonel Julyan knew that Max had killed his first wife and was deliberately concealing the fact out of friendship.

* * *

That struck me as a weak point of the novel, for it seemed very unlikely that a Chief Constable would make himself an accessory after the fact of murder merely because, as Favell said, he had dined with the murderer. In the play there is only a hint of collusion, which you may accept or dismiss, and this tends to make the development more believable.

Victor Payne-Jennings has given the piece a good production, and Clarence Derwent's keen direction provides impact and suspense. The experience of an extensive tour insured a smooth opening performance.

The cast is exceptionally well chosen. Bramwell Fletcher projected deftly Max's suffering from his memories, his hope for a new happiness, and his fear and his courage when the sailing boat was discovered and the inquest held.

* * *

Florence Reed as Mrs. Danvers was a properly sinister figure, and she conveyed expertly the housekeeper's loyalty to her former mistress and her resentment of the second Mrs. de Winter.

In the scene of the confrontation of the two women, however, she overstepped the melodramatic limits so far that the audience tittered. Here the direction, too, slipped, for Mrs. Danvers' persecution was essentially psychological, and for her to attempt to push the bride out of the window was inconsistent with the character.

Diana Barrymore presented a very winning young girl on the arrival at Manderley, and she depicted skilfully the transition to a mature control when she faced tragedy. Her performance showed a marked growth in technique and imagination.

* * *

Smaller parts were well taken—by Margaret Bannerman as the forthright Beatrice, Franklyn Fox as the obtuse major, Claude Horton as the estate manager, George Baxter as the blackmailing cousin of Rebecca, and Reginald Mason as Colonel Julyan. Richard Temple deserves our gratitude for meeting Barrie's demand for a butler who should be a butler and not a clown or a comedian.

Watson Barratt's single setting of the southern end of the Hall of Manderley contributed measurably to the atmosphere.

The play is the first of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series. The large audience seemed well pleased.

Sunday Symphony Series

Opening a series of Sunday afternoon concerts, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, will present a program in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 22, at 3:30. Further dates are Dec. 24, 1944, and Jan. 28, March 4, April 1, and April 22, 1945. An assisting artist announced is Robert Casadésus, pianist. Visiting conductors arranged for are Dimitri Mitropoulos and George Szell. The Sunday matinees are not paired with the Monday evenings, as were the Tuesday matinees of former seasons. The programs, accordingly, will be different from those of Monday.

Opening Tonight

At the Copley—"Harvey." New play by Mary Chase, presented by Brock Pemberton, with Frank Fay starred and Josephine Hull featured in a cast which includes Fred Irving Lewis, Dora Clement, Tom Seidel, Jane Van Duser, Jesse White, John Kirk, Frederica Going, and Robert Gist. Antoinette Perry directed. John Root designed the settings. Margaret Pemberton supervised the costuming.

'Rebecca'

Shubert Theater—For two weeks beginning Oct. 16, 1944, Victor Payne-Jennings presents "Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier, directed by Clarence Derwent, setting by Watson Barratt. The cast:

Frith ..... Richard Temple
Beatrice Lacy ..... Margaret Bannerman
Major Giles Lacy ... Franklyn Fox
Frank Crawley ..... Claude Horton
Maxim de Winter ... Bramwell Fletcher
Mrs. de Winter ... Diana Barrymore
Maid ..... Jacqueline Max
Robert ..... Kenneth Treseder
Mrs. Danvers ..... Florence Reed
Jack Favell ..... George Baxter
Col. Julyan ..... Reginald Mason
William Tabb ..... Edgar Kent

Argentinita in November

The next major dance event that Boston audiences have to look forward to is the appearance of the Spanish dancers, Argentinita and Pilar Lopez, with two partners who will be new to Boston—José Greco, a smooth, finished dancer in the Spanish style, and the fiery young Mexican, Manolo Vargas. The famous guitarist, Carlos Montaya, and one or two pianists will be with them.

This event, a feature in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, is scheduled for Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, Nov. 10 and 11, at Jordan Hall.

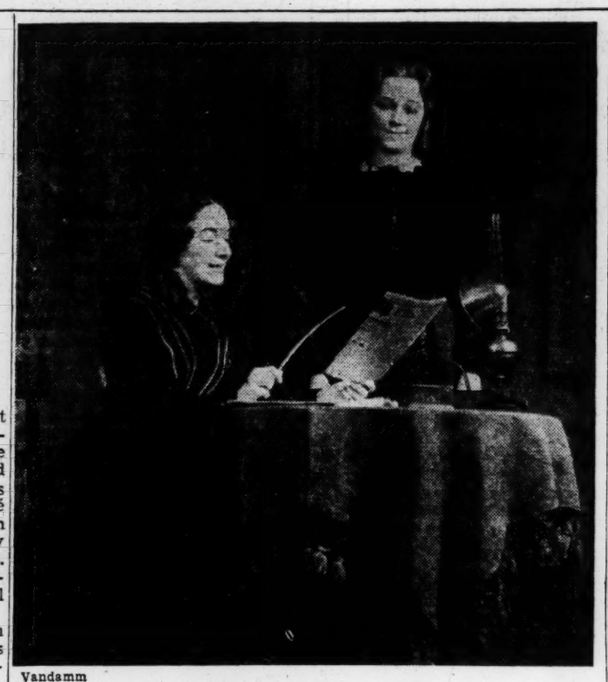
The dancers are currently appearing as guest artists with the Ballet Theater in New York, not mingling with the cast but presenting their own Spanish ballets separately. In "Three Cornered Hat," Argentinita does dance with Leonide Massine, and sometimes in "Capriccio Espagnol," of which she is co-choregrapher with Massine.

In Boston we shall probably see selections from an extensive repertory, both old and new. Argentinita, who made a study of the provincial dances of Spain, has not lost any time during her sojourn in the United States. She has discovered native dances in Central and South America, which she presents in concert form with her customary taste and charm.

Argentinita's is an all-artist company. Everything is authentic, the execution impeccable. But more than that is the warmth and vibrancy of their performance. The traditional Spanish pride is here unmarred by arrogance. The restraint and dignity does not obscure the glow of communicable feeling.

M. L.

Gene Stratton Porter's "The Girl of the Limberlost," is to be filmed by Columbia. This will be the third time this novel has been made into a picture.



Vandamm

Helen Hayes and Jane Seymour

As Harriet Beecher Stowe and her sister Catherine in "Harriet" at the Colonial. A special matinee will be given Friday for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America.

At Modern Art Institute

While the major portion of the exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art consists of works by Pierre Bonnard and Edouard Vuillard, a group of paintings by their contemporaries has been added.

There is an "Interior" by Henri Matisse. That Post-Impressionist is better understood in the present context, for he carried a step beyond Bonnard and Vuillard, showing something of the dauntless and spontaneous temperament of Les Fauves. Matisse enlarged the little strokes, curled, spiraled, dabbed them on freely and inventively. Subject matter became less important; these innovators were driven to brilliant and spectacular effect. A little composition by Raoul Dufy shows a more improvisatory manner still, where the pictures loses its painterly organization for a free, fluid, linear draught.

A charming little interior by Albert André portrays the elderly Renoir painting under difficulty in his studio. André maintained an even keel while his fellow painters perpetrated surprises. His hand was calm, his plan organized, his performance unspectacular. But how charming, and how substantial!

The group of colored lithographs by Vuillard and Bonnard are delightful additions, reflecting the Paris of Tollouse-Lautrec, and the first poster designers. These artists said a great deal about the world of their youth within the limited boundaries of the medium.

D. A.

Anderson Program

Marian Anderson, contralto, gives a recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 5. She will be assisted by Franz Rupp, pianist, in the following program:

Aria ..... Monteverdi-Respighi
"Der Wegweiser" }
"Wohin" } ..... Schubert
"Ständchen" }
"Abschied" }
Aria from "Titus" ..... Mozart
"Automne" }
"Apres un Reve" } ..... Fauré
"La Chevelure" }
"Pantoches" } Debussy
Air, from "L'Enfant Prodigue" }

Negro Spirituals

My Lord, What a Mornin' " arr. Burleigh
"Wake Up! Jacob" ..... arr. White
"I Am Bound for the Kingdom" arr. Price
"Ride On, King Jesus" ..... arr. Burleigh

Workshop of the Arts

The Boston Y. W. C. A. announces an experimental Workshop in the Related Arts, to be held on the eighth floor of the building at 140 Clarendon Street, Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9:30, and open only to those who have had some experience in at least one of the arts concerned.

These are Dance, Drama, Music, and Creative Writing, to be under the professional leadership of Mary Gilletto, Louie Mudgett, Marian Roberts, and Rhoda Truax Aldrich, respectively.

The new Workshop expects to present three major productions during the year.

Whitfield Cook's Comedy About Juvenile Miss Fixit

By Edwin F. Melvin

The younger generation has been conspicuous on the stage in recent seasons in such plays as "Junior Miss," "Janie," and "Kiss and Tell." It is to the fore again in "Violet," Whitfield Cook's new comedy, assembled from his short stories, which came last evening to the Wilbur.

All these plays have a common interest in juveniles, but each of them has its own approach to the subject. Mr. Cook flavors his treatment with a slight touch of caricature. The characters seem to be drawn just enough off center to make them appear comic creations rather than actual people. The situations too are more farcical than genuinely comedic.

Mr. Cook has a story of a sort, concerned with the preparations of his hero, Pete Grandon, for a third marriage. But it is a slender plot at best. What he really seems interested in is the flurry that is stirred up: the six children who keep rushing in and out—five of Pete's by his two previous marriages and a sixth that had joined the troupe by mistake as the youngsters were shifted from parent to parent—the two former wives who arrive to increase the confusions, and the schemes of Violet, the little Miss Fixit from whom the play takes its title.

* * *

The entertainment runs an uneven course. Frequently it is much too talkative. Again it is really funny. It seems a thing more of bits and pieces than a well molded whole. It reflects perhaps more the story writer than the long-practiced hand of a theater craftsman.

All the action takes place in a remodeled farmhouse in Vermont around New Year's time. The house apparently is commodius, but before long it is bulging with people. Lily Foster, a former sweetheart of Pete's, whom he hopes to persuade to marry him, is one of the first to arrive. Then the children come storming in. Violet thinks it would help to have the two former wives on hand so she sends them urgent telegrams in Pete's name.

As if this were not enough, there is something about a laundry in which Pete has a financial interest but which he wants to forget while he devotes himself to painting. A couple of native Vermonters, who amuse themselves with imaginary travels, pop in and out. And Violet is forever trying to straighten things out. As might be expected her efforts generally lead to increased difficulties. Pete in desperation justly describes it as a haywire family. It has moments of affection, outbursts of temper, and occasional juvenile indelicacies of conversation.

* * *

The acting in general has the bounce that is called for by this sort of play. Patricia Hitchcock, in her first Boston appearance, does well with the role of Violet. She gives the child a serious, outspoken manner, that suits the precociousness of the character, but she makes the youngster undeniably likable too. Harvey Stephens emphasizes the harassment of the father, and Helen Claire divides her attention between the attractive side of the girl whom he hopes to marry and her understandable perturbation.

Paula Trueman is amusing as the matter-of-fact, cheerful sister who tries to keep track of the swarm of children. John Cherry Doro Merande, and Len Hollister are entertaining as rural types. Fay Baker and Joan Vitez set forth contrasts in the two former wives. Leslie Litomy and Russell Gaige add some extra decorations as a dogfood man and an irate hotel man who is mollified when the talk turns to dog raising. And Mason Adams is the worried manager of the laundry.

'Violet'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Whitfield Cook, presented by Albert Margolies, staged by Mr. Cook, setting by Howard Bay, costumes by Grace Houston. The cast:

Clarence ..... John Cherry
Pete Granden ..... Harvey Stephens
Mrs. Elfie Tunison ..... Doro Merande
Elisha Bly ..... Len Hollister
Lily Foster ..... Helen Claire
Esther ..... Paula Trueman
Bruce ..... Billy Nevard
Violet ..... Pat Hitchcock
Evelyn ..... Fuzzy Arlene McQuade
Arthur ..... Martin David
Suste ..... Jimsey Somers
Sidney Watrous ..... Carlo Robinson
Walter Meeker ..... Mason Adams
Crystal ..... Fay Baker
Charlotte Watrous ..... Joan Vitez
Henry Watrous ..... Leslie Litomy
W. W. Upthegrove ..... Russell Gaige

Franklin

Ruth Draper

Coming to Jordan Hall on Saturday and Sunday afternoons with her character sketches.

'Church of the Air' Radiocast Oct. 22

The next Christian Science program in the Columbia "Church of the Air" series will be radiocast on Sunday, Oct. 22, 1944, at 10:00 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "The Foundation of Enduring Peace."

The soloist will sing the following hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal: "Happy the man whose heart can rest," No. 93; and "Rock of Ages, Truth divine," No. 295. The solo is entitled "Satisfied" by MacDermid. The words were written by Mary Baker Eddy.

The program will originate from Station WEEI, Boston, Massachusetts, outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Stations WDRC, Hartford, and WBRY, Waterbury, Conn.; WABC, New York, and WPRO, Providence, R. I.

Radio Political Address Tonight

Republican

6:45 p. m.—WHDH—Lieut. Governor Cahill.
11:00 p. m.—WHDH—Gov. John W. Bricker, Vice-Presidential Candidate, speaking from San Diego.

Democratic

7:15 p. m.—WNAC—Cong. John W. McCormack, Chairman Democratic State Committee.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:00 M.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Free Europe. A talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Margaret Macarthur, contralto. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "The Return of Itma." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Melbourne—10:00 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Massachusetts

Worcester—Saturday, Oct. 21, 1:45 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Harriet," presented by Gilbert Miller. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—"Harvey," by Mary Chase. Starring Frank Fay. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rebecca," by Daphne Du Maurier. Featuring Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed and Diana Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Violet," by Whitfield Cook. Presented by Albert Margolies. Featuring Harvey Stephens, Helen Claire and Patricia Hitchcock. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dark Journey," Vivien Leigh, Conrad Veidt. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "The Divorce of Lady X," Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Climax," Susanna Foster, Boris Karloff. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 10. "Babes on Swing Street," Peggy Ryan. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:15, 4:02, 6:49, 9:46. "Up in Mabel's Room," 2:34, 5:21, 8:08.

Kenmore—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:19, 5:40, 9:01. "About Face." 1:24, 4:45, 8:06.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Raymond Massey. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—What to Do with Germany." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Modern—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:15 a. m., 1:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn. 8:55 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Stage show: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Scollay—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "The Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:20, 7:50.

State—"The Hairy Ape," William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "Meet Miss Bobby Socks," Bob Crosby, Lynn Merrick. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"John Nesbitt, Main Street Today," "Persian Life," "Count Basi," "Auto Wizards," sports, comedy, National and War News. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"Nesbitt's-Main Street," "Hunting Shellfish," "Champions of the Ring," "Old-time Comedy Stars," "Action in the Pacific," "Dudla," two cartoons, News Digest. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, 1:15, 4:35, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:40, 8:45. "Three Little Sisters."

Allston: "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra, M. Morgan. "Ghost Ship."

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. "The Heavenly Body."

Regent: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Weird Woman," Anne Gwynne, Lon Chaney.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Exyption: "Double Indemnity." Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 1:50, 7:50

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:10. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee.

Coolidge Corner: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan.

Cleveland Circle: "Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. "Man from Frisco," Michal O'Shea. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Riders of the Deadline," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, 2, 8.

University: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 3:05, 6:10, 9:20. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

University: "Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durban, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol, Johnny Downs. 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Presenting Lily Mars," 3:56, 9:26. "Flight Command," 1:53, 7:23.

Park: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. "Jamboree," Ruth Terry.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Secret Command," Carole Landis, Pat O'Brien. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.

MALDEN—Granada: "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 1:38, 4:49, 8. "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 2:55, 6:06, 9:17.

Auditorium: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak.

Mystic: "Make Your Own Bed," J. Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:37, 7:30. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 3:04, 9:04.

Maplewood: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:27, 8:27.

Strand: "Sensation of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 3:21, 8:36. "Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 2:12, 7, 9:51.

Orpheum: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 3:20, 9:05. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:15, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. "Moonlight in Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway.

Fellsway: "Heavenly Body," Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham.

NATICK—Colonial: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Roger Touhey, Gangster," Preston Foster, Victor McLaglen. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburne, Walter Huston.

Strand: "Meet the People," Dick Powell, Lucille Ball. "Roger Touhey, Gangster," Preston Foster.

Alhambra: "Greenwich Village," Don Ameche, Carmen Miranda. "Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, J. Cowan.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Perry, M. Martin.

Strand: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Colt Comrade," Bill Boyd, Andy Clyde.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Shake Hands with Murder."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Fiesta," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7:53. "The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:36, 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn. "Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Follow the Boys," George Raft. "Racket Man."

Coolidge: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "The Whistler," Richard Dix, Gloria Stuart.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Suspicion," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige.

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Musical programs	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Jack Rogers	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Jack Rogers	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music News	Newscast	Edward McHuge, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"School of Air:	The Breakfast Club	"Parade of Stars"	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Political; Music; Drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life"; sketch	News service	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Sow Voyager"; drama	Wally Townsend, piano	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.		"Midday Melodies"	News service	Political talk; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	The Morgan Five; Music	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious pgm; News
2:00	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports; music; news
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:30	Serial drama	Drama; Music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Sports program
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Bob Rhodes's Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Political talk
3:45	Parade; Book Fair	"Beautiful Music"	'Right to Happiness'	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	'Background for News'	News E Butterfield's Or
4:15	Studio program	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Political talk; Music	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	Young Widder Brown	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Zeb Carver's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News V. Monroe's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:30	News for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger and Bobby
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	News; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; Sports talk	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The World's Front Page	"The China Story"
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Political; Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; drama	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Popular music	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; western	Art Amadon, songs	Tobin for Governor Com	Irish - American amateur program
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	drama	John Barry comments	Republican State Com.	
8:00	Allan Jones, with	News commentator	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Rep. Everett Dirksen	Eddie Barry's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Heraholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	H. Youngman; Talk	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
9:00	Frank Sinatra; Orson Welles, guest	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Classical recordings
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Leonard Sues, tr'mp't	"Screen Test"	
9:30	Jack Carson Show	B'lders of World Ahead;	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; drama	Classical Album: Classical recordings; News
9:45	Jack Carson Show	Gov. Thos. E. Dewey;	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy; drama	
10:00	Moments in Music:	'This Must Be the Last	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15	"Mignon"	War'; other speakers	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Rob't	'The Symphonette,' with	starring Phil Harris	Musical Roundup	Local sports
10:45	Armbruster's Orch	M. Piastro, conductor	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	Parade; Music	Local sports
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Or.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
11:30	Milliza Korjus, soprano; Orchestra	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: E Nugent: Male Animal	The Cisco Kid'; drama	Day's End: music
11:45		Dance orchestra; News		The Cisco Kid'; drama	Day's End: News

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Young Minds"; Forum;	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Hon. Christian Herter	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies"; trio	Political talk
3:45	Book Fair Show	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Background for News"	News Popular music
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Pol. talk; music	Popular recordings
4:30	Help Wanted; news	Studio speaker	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Popular recordings
4:45		"Hop Harrigan"	Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Popular music
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	Jones-Carroll, songs	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight," sk	"Front Page Farrell".	"Tom Mix" sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill; guest	Newscast; music	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Band Sports talk	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenade"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Lieut. Governor Cahill	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Lester W Bowen, pol tlk	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political talk
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W.

Unified Administration Urged for Boston Schools

The following story presents further details of the first report of the Strayer Survey of the Boston schools, which was summarized in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. This first report covering general administration of the schools is largely the work of the Rev. Arthur J. Sheehan, S. J., Prefect of Studies for the Jesuit schools and colleges of the New England Province, and S. M. Brownell, Professor of Educational Administration, Yale University, two of the 26 experts who did the field work for the survey that was directed by Dr. George D. Strayer.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Next in importance to changing the method of selecting the Boston School Committee in order to secure a more competent policy-making body, the Strayer School Survey emphasizes the need of streamlining and unifying the administration of the whole system, which, it declares, "offers an example of multiplication of administraitve agents and agencies that is probably not equaled in any school system in the United States."

In 1944, according to its enumeration, there were 10 administrative officers who were freely elected by the School Committee without nomination by any chief administrative officer. These consisted of a superintendent of schools, six assistant superintendents, a business manager, a secretary, and a schoolhouse custodian. All of them reported, for part or for the whole of their work, directly to the School Committee.

There were in addition to these 10 officers four boards also responsible to the School Committee: a Board of Superintendents, a Board of Apportionment, a Salary Board, and a Trial Board for Custodians.

Topheavy Pile

Until this topheavy pile of interlocking boards and competing executives is swept away in favor of a single responsible executive, Boston can never hope to have an efficient administration of its schools, in the opinion of the survey staff.

Other large cities, in increasing numbers, it points out, have come to adopt the single executive form of organization as the most efficient way of administering their school systems. "Boards of Education that have tried to operate through several executive officers who are directly responsible to them have repeatedly found that in the course of time one of two things happens. There may develop a competitive rather than a unified administration, or there may develop a lack of willingness of the several executives to assume initiative in important matters."

The present "confused and confusing" setup in Boston, it adds, operates in many ways to frustrate and hinder the unification of services that are available and necessary for the education of Boston children.

Accordingly, the survey recommends that the Superintendent of Schools be made the executive of the School Committee "in fact as well as in name," and that the administrative boards be abolished and their functions taken over by the proper administrative officers.

Covered by Law

The reason for the "in fact" is that actually there is a law on the statute books of the Commonwealth making the Superintendent exactly what the survey would prescribe. It reads: "The school committee . . . shall employ a superintendent and fix his compensation. A superintendent employed under this section . . . shall be the executive officer of the committee, and under its general direction, shall have the care and supervision of public schools, shall assist it in keeping the general accounts and in making such reports as are required by law, and shall recommend to the committee teachers, textbooks, and courses of study." But the law is not at present complied with, according to the survey report.

As for the administrative boards, they "waste endless hours fussing with detail. Their members are not driven by a sense of personal responsibility to make use of their very best judgment. It is no uncommon thing to find an official supposedly responsible for the work of a department, even the Superintendent of Schools, bringing before one of the administrative boards a proposal concerning the administration of his work, only to have it vetoed by his administrative equals or subordinates."

Relationships

In the relationship which the Report maintains should exist between the School Committee and the Superintendent of Schools, the Committee, it says, must rely upon him for the carrying out of the policy which it adopts. "At the same time it must look to him to provide them with the information showing the condition and needs of the schools, and for securing efficient service from the employees. They should expect to receive through him proposals for needed and desirable policies together with evidence of the probable effect of proposed policies on the schools. . . . The Superintendent must look to the School Committee for their critical analysis of proposals; and he must look to them to make it possible to secure the competent employees, housing, funds, and authority and backing for carrying out the proposals."

Failure on the part of either to carry effectively their part of the load, or the attempt on the part of either to assume the responsibility of the other, inevitably reduces the efficiency of both, declares the report.

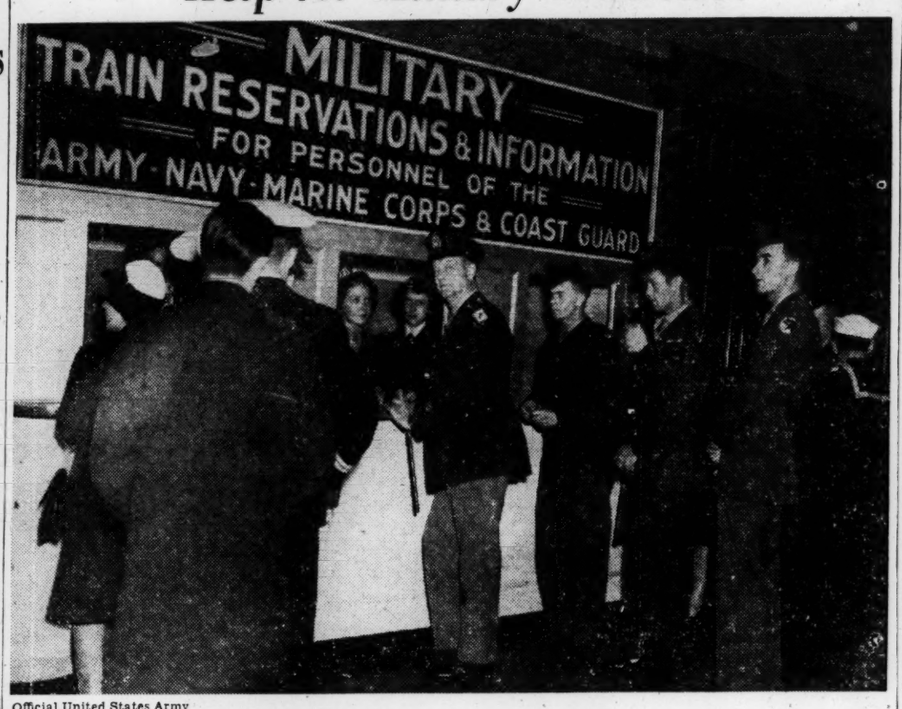
Special Point

It makes a special point of this "because the School Committee members at times indicated that they considered it out of place for executive officers to call attention to possible unfortunate consequences of acts they were considering. There have been times, too, when the members have treated school officials not only rudely but as if they were servants hired to do the personal bidding of the members, and that the executives were out of place in stating that in their judgment a proposed action of the School Committee was unwise."

Moreover, the report insists, if the Superintendent is to function effectively, he must be able to hold responsible those to whom he delegates authority and on whom he must rely for results. In other words, it is essential that he nominate for appointment all staff members, particularly those, like the assistant superintendents, upon whom he must place the greatest reliance.

At present the Superintendent is rarely consulted about the choice of assistant superintendents, and may not even know who is being considered until they have been appointed. As members, with the Superintendent, of the Board of Superintendents, they can outvote him. As a matter of fact, they are members of three executive boards and have the voting strength to control them all.

Help for Military Travelers



Official United States Army

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles Opens Military Information Booth in Boston

Commanding general of the First Service Command is pictured at the new information booth in the South Station Terminal where Wacs, Waves, Spars, and Women Marines assist members of the armed forces traveling under orders or on leave or furlough. Similar aid is offered military and governmental members of the Allied Nations on official missions.

University Women to Meet at Fogg Museum

Women's Activities

More than usual interest is being shown in the opening meeting of the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, which will be held on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge.

Miss Agnes Mongan, Keeper of Drawings and Supervisor of Public Relations at the Museum, is to speak on "The Granville L. Winthrop Bequest," and well over 100 members of the club have indicated their intention of attending. Mrs. Ivan Murray Johnston of Brookline, who herself obtained a Master of Arts degree at the Museum, is responsible for planning the meeting.

Despite her rather somber title, Miss Mongan has what she considers a fascinating job. There is nothing dull, she says, about having charge of one of the most important collections of drawings in the country and arranging exhibits of them. This is her regular work. The public relations job is a wartime one, for the duration only, but it contributes to the interest of busy days. The current manpower shortage has resulted in her also being given charge of installing all exhibitions, not just those of drawings.

Receiving foreign visitors and arranging for special groups to go through the Museum comes under the head of public relations. Foreigners from all over the world visit the Museum not only to see the art collections but to see how curators are trained, for the Fogg Museum is the center of such training in the United States. Since the war, according to Miss Mongan, there have been many more South American visitors, almost as many, in fact, as there were Europeans before the war, she says. Just last week there were two from Mexico.

Miss Mongan serves as liaison officer between the Pan-American Society and Harvard University, and is also a member of the University's Wartime Committee for Inter-American Relations. In addition she is one of the councilors of American Defense, Harvard Group.

Miss Mongan is one of those comparatively rare individuals who was sure which professional field she wished to enter even before she started her college training—and stuck to it. After graduating from Bryn Mawr, she went to Florence, Italy, with a Smith College group and obtained her Master of Arts from Smith for her work abroad. Subsequently, Smith also conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. From Florence she came to the Fogg Museum and has been there ever since—16 years—except for several trips abroad to study in the museums and libraries of Italy, France, and England.

In her talk on Wednesday she will discuss Granville L. Winthrop as a collector and describe the way he put his collection together in his own home, then will show her fellow university women how it is arranged in the Museum.

The new officers of the Boston A. A. U. W. are Dr. Edith C. Johnson of the Department of English, Wellesley College, President; Mrs. Arthur M. Schlesinger, First Vice-President; Mrs. M. Stanley Livingston, Secretary; Dr. Ruth Clark, Professor of French at Wellesley, Treasurer.

Rummage Sale

Members of the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club are busy on last-minute preparations for the all-day rummage sale which they are to hold at Horticultural Hall tomorrow. Proceeds go to the maintenance fund of the historic Loring-Greenough Mansion owned by the Club. Outstanding among the articles for sale, according to the Committee, is a collection of dresses, coats, hats, and shoes, donated by members of the Club and all in first-class condition. Miss Marguerite Souther is in charge of the arrangements.

Wednesday Programs

Weston League of Women Voters — Joint open meeting with Lincoln League, Lower Town Hall, Weston, 3 p. m., Mrs. Charles Janeway, vice-president of the hostess League, presiding. Candidates for State and county offices from both major parties will speak; Saville Davis, assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will serve as chairman; and Mrs. John Stratton, vice-president of the Lincoln League, will be time-keeper.

Child Study Group of Auburndale — Talk by Dr. Homer W. Anderson, Acting Superintendent of Schools in Newton, 8 p. m., at home of Mrs. William J. McCarron, 85 Islington Road.

Philergians of Braintree—Guest night will feature a talk by Bill Cunningham, columnist, High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. The War Service Committee will have articles on sale for the benefit of war relief.

Marblehead Garden Club—Annual meeting, 2:30 p. m., at home of Mrs. Guy M. Whipple, retiring President.

D. A. R.—Firsthand account of experiences at the front by returned servicemen will be the feature of a dinner meeting of the Colonel Thomas Gardner Chapter at Hotel Kenmore, 6 p. m., Miss Joyce Young, chairman.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts — Authors' Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, acting as master of ceremonies. Miss Rosamond Coolidge is chairman.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tuesday

Dr. Theodore Spencer will speak on "Shakespeare Today" at a Forum meeting to be held at the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

"Stained Glass" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Amos Brown will speak on "Medieval Saints."

Thursday

Edith Stearns, pianist, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the church edifice, at 8 p. m.

A lecture and recital on "Latin-America Music," by Nicolas Slonimsky, will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Oct. 17

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7968.

Dances, with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m.: Atlantic Club; Buddies Club, 149 Staniford Street; 316 Huntington Avenue; 5 Ruggles Street; 46 Beacon Street, 8:30 p. m.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. 9 p. m. Floor Show. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m. Portrait Sketches.

"Barn Dance," 316 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m. Hostesses.

Dance Instruction, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Informal Party; 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. (enlisted men).

Square Dancing. Refreshments. Hostesses. 26 Temple Place. Free. 7:30 p. m.; 140 Clarendon Street. Admission 25 cents. 7:30 p. m.

Officers' Dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Dance, YD Club, 200 Huntington Avenue. Sponsored by Second Division V. F. W., 8-11.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Dr. McCorison to Speak

Dr. Joseph L. McCorison, Jr., regional director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc., and a former President of Yankton College, will be the chapel speaker before the student body of Northeastern University at 8:40 o'clock Thursday morning in the school, 360 Huntington Avenue. Dean Charles W. Havice will introduce the speaker.

Ernest V. Alley

Ernest V. Alley, who passed on at his home in Newton Sunday night, was prominent in the advertising business for many years. He built up his reputation as an efficient advertising executive with the Curtis Publishing Company which he served as New England representative of the Saturday Evening Post, and as assistant advertising director of all the Curtis publications in Philadelphia.

In 1921, Mr. Alley left the Curtis company to open a Boston office for the advertising agency of Barrows and Richardson. A year later, he became a partner in this firm which now bears the name of Alley and Richards. He also was past chairman of the New England Council of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, a director of its national board, a director of the War Advertising Council of New York, chairman of publicity for the Newton Chapter of the Red Cross, and a member of the Algonquin Club and Brae Burn Country Club.

Lectures on Advertising

A nine weeks' course of lectures on retail advertising will begin tonight under the sponsorship of the Advertising Club of Boston. Sessions will be held each Tuesday night at 6:30 o'clock in Room 428 of Hotel Statler, the course to be under the general direction of John C. Nicodemus, publicity director of Kennedy's.

Registration Hits New High; Deadline Near

With the registration deadline less than 36 hours away, Boston hung up an all-time record today as the total soared several thousand past the 1940 mark of 390,698. The last day for registration in Boston is tomorrow, and all City offices will close at 10 p. m.

At least 10,000 persons were expected to add their names today and tomorrow to the total which was pegged last night at 389,915, or about 783 under the record.

Registration up to last night represented a total of 86,849 new names for this year. This compared with the 1928 total of 98,500, when Gov. Alfred E. Smith ran for President. Approximately 12,000 would have to register today and tomorrow in order to equal that 1928 record, and election officials today considered this a distant possibility.

City Hall will be open today and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and offices located as follows will be open until tomorrow's deadline in the City's 22 wards:

Ward 1—John Cheverus School, Chaucer Street.
Ward 2—Ward room, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3—Ward room, Blossom Street.
Ward 4—Y. M. C. A. building, 316 Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5—Prince School, Exeter Street at Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Frederic W. Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7—William E. Russell School, Columbia Road, near Dorchester Avenue.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Street, corner Vine Street.
Ward 9—Roxbury Courthouse, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Center Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11—Show room, 4 Tower Street.
Ward 12—Williams School, Homestead and Harold Streets.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, corner Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward 15—Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16—Ellen H. Richards School Beaumont Street.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward 18 — Municipal Building, River Street.
Ward 19—Municipal Building, Washington Street and Cummins Highway.
Ward 20—Basement, branch Public Library, Centre Street, near Mt. Vernon.
Ward 21—Alexander Hamilton School, Strathmore Road and Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22—Old Town Hall, Ward room, Washington Street, near Market.

Discussion Group to Open

First session of a discussion group on current affairs will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street. Without charge, it is open to women of all nationalities, creeds, or colors, says the Institute Director, Miss Marion Blackwell.

Cole Seeks Larger Board As Mediation Era Is Seen

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Instead of fighting out their disagreements as much as they did before the war, labor and management will continue in large measure to resort to mediation when peace comes, and the state machinery for handling labor disputes will then need to be doubled.

This forecast of the postwar turn in labor relations was made here today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, in announcing his request for an increase in the appropriation for his Board. He said he expected less of the old-time strikes.

General Cole reported that he had recommended advancing the present annual appropriation of a little under $30,000 to around $50,000, effective next June.

During the war labor and management have been required to submit to compulsory arbitration under the National War Labor Board, and have had several years of drilling in adjustment of their disputes by official labor agencies. At the war's close, General Cole pointed out that the National War Labor Board would disappear.

"When this emergency ends, in view of the fact that both employer and employees are now conciliation-minded, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will have three times as much work as in the past," General Cole said.

"Accordingly I have asked for double the number of members of the Board, double the investigators and double the hearings reporters.

"This will mean a board twice as large as the present one. We have now three members, three industrial relations adjusters and three reporters.

"With this staff we have been handling about 600 major cases of conciliation and arbitration for the past five or six years, besides many minor differences. A case may last a week, two weeks or occasionally three weeks.

"An adequate staff will save delay, and help in maintaining industrial peace. Promptness in giving attention to a labor dispute often contributes greatly to its adjustment."

General Cole made his recommendations to James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, who presents the budget proposals of the State labor authorities. Mr. Moriarty will submit his labor figures to the coming Legislature.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is recognized in labor circles as one of the hardest working divisions of the State government. Strikes make their own hours and requirements.

The members of the Board and their staff are frequently held at the State House by strike conferences until late at night and sometimes until early in the morning, while Sunday and holiday work is common.

The Massachusetts Board incidentally provides the oldest State machinery in the country for settling strikes.

Virginian Woman to Name New Submarine Conger

NORFOLK, Vt., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Walter C. Ploeser, Alexandria, Va., has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as sponsor of the Conger, a submarine which is scheduled to be launched tomorrow at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Mrs. Ploeser is the wife of Walter C. Ploeser, member of Congress from the State of Missouri.

The Conger will be sponsored thus in accordance with the Navy's policy of naming submarines for fish. Webster defines "Conger" as "the genus consisting of the typical Conger eels."

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Whiting Milk Company, famous for its contributions to the progress of the Dairy Industry, now brings you "Nature's most perfect food" in its most *perfect* form. A special modern process — Homogenization — distributes the cream evenly and *uniformly* through every drop of Whiting's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk. The first drop in the bottle — and the last — have the same delicious, creamy flavor and the same abundant nutritional value. Its extra Vitamin D content, too, is an important element for a balanced diet. Yes, you will find the rich satisfying goodness of Whiting's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk of splendid nutritional value for your whole family. Delivered at your door by your friendly Whiting salesman — or at your grocers.

QUALITY FOR OVER A CENTURY

WHITING'S HOMOGENIZED *Vitamin D* MILK

U. S. Raids Destroy 800 Nippon Planes

Continued from Page 1

sey's carrier raids against the Philippines, Formosa, and other western Pacific targets may be broken down into three phases:

1. They are a repeated challenge to the Japanese Imperial Fleet.
2. They are an attempt to sweep the air of these vast areas clean of Japanese planes.
3. They are long aerial shears with which the Third Fleet is severing Japanese supply lines between the mainland and the Philippines.

Luzon Attacks Continue

Word still is awaited on the first and in some respects most important, phase. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that the Luzon carrier attacks were continuing, but did not mention whether the Japanese Fleet, which supposedly was out to do battle, had yet been sighted.

Although the latest communiqués contained no new details of destruction to enemy aircraft, Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's men of the carrier-borne aircraft, have already piled up a formidable record. In seven days' operations against Formosa and the Philippines, they have struck down or destroyed on the ground more than 800 Japanese planes.

There is no better proof of their success in clearing out Japanese air opposition than the fact that in their latest Washington-announced air raids against Formosa, B-29 Superfortresses encountered almost no Japanese airborne defense.

However, the neutralization of aerial strength so close to Japanese and forward Chinese bases is a continuing business which requires repeated strikes. These are being delivered steadily by the Third Fleet.

The third phase of the Halsey offensive—cutting enemy communications—is particularly important in view of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's announced intention of entering the Philippines.

Since the raid on the Ryukyu Islands, south of Japan, October 9, Third Fleet carrier planes have sunk, probably sunk, or damaged 227 Japanese ships and small craft.

Besides delivering steadily the necessities of war, these thousands of tons of enemy cargo vessels undoubtedly included freighters laden with such valuable and irreplaceable items as plane parts and other mechanical equipment.

The latest Nimitz communiqué may mean that dispatches are being received so fast that not all of them have yet been sorted out for public announcement, or it may mean he is not telling the Japanese things they would like to know.

Admiral Nimitz refers to the results of "some of the carrier-aircraft attacks on Formosa on Oct. 11-12-13."

These results were particularly felt in the Tainan-Takao-Okyama-Heito area in southwestern Formosa, one of the most vital military sectors of the Island.

Tainan, whose airfield was hard hit, with seven hangars destroyed, is the second biggest city in Formosa.

British Papers Challenged In Unions Dispute

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17 — Decision of Britain's Trades Union Congress to grant press facilities only to newspapermen who are members of the National Union of Journalists is being denounced here today as a fundamental challenge to freedom.

The Trades Union movement has in effect challenged the editor's right to name the reporter he considers most fitted to cover the Trades Union meetings. This is deemed interference with the freedom of the press.

But, even more serious, is the hint given by the Trades Union secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, that strike action might even be taken by the printers, for instance, if newspaper managements retaliated by boycotting the Congress.

Press Shows Restraint

The British press is in agreement that it does not want to force the issue too fast and is consequently showing notable restraint. Nevertheless, newspaper offices are smarting under the implied threat of Sir Walter when he said, "We will watch with great care during the next few days as to how these newspapers behave toward the Congress. There are certain powers resident in the unions in this Congress, and we must carefully consider what happens in the light of this matter during the current week."

But instead of shouting "political blackmail," British papers are biding their time while the public gets acquainted with the issues at stake.

Meantime, this week the British Trades Union movement is holding one of the most vital conferences in its history, in which the whole range of postwar problems is being considered. But the press tables are half empty. Much of the limited space in today's British newspapers which might have been reporting more fully on the Trades Union views of Germany's future is devoted instead to a discussion of the T. U. C. action against newspapermen who don't hold a National Union of Journalists card.

Political Trend

Behind the immediate issue of news coverage of this week's conference lies the far deeper question of whether Britain's political Left Wing is showing dictatorial leanings. There are sections of opinion here which have long seen dictatorship of the Left as the greatest threat to the political balance of this country.

Newspapers, for the most part, regret they cannot send their representatives to Blackpool for such an important occasion. Most of the papers carry editorials explaining the situation and also print news-agency reports of the proceedings.

Conservative dailies, like Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express, voice since good will toward the Trades Union movement. But the Daily Express, in company with The Times, Manchester Guardian, Daily Mail, and practically every other major daily newspaper except the Left Wing Daily Herald and the Communist Daily Worker, are strong in their protests against what they term the T. U. C. attempt to dictate to the press what correspondents it should send to cover political events.

Decision on Facilities

The decision to give the press facilities only to members of N. U. J. was taken by the T. U. C. Congress last year. Many people hoped the decision would be rescinded. But the T. U. C. Secretary, Sir Walter, on the opening day of this year's conference on Oct. 16 indorsed the earlier decision.

For British newspaper writers, there are two organizations—N. U. J., with membership of some 7,000 and the Institute of Journalists, with a smaller membership of about 2,500. Many of the best-known newspapermen belong to the smaller organization which is less Left Wing in political thought. However, the Trades Union movement has now decided the Institute of Journalists is not a proper trade union.

In the case of newspapermen of other nationalities, the ruling is that the T. U. C. will admit them if they are members of recognized unions in their own countries. At least, one American newspaper correspondent, Ed Morgan of the Chicago Daily News, went up to Blackpool half hoping he would be denied entrance because of not being a member of the accepted union. Then he felt he would have plenty of personal grounds for indignation.

My own position as correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was explained this morning as follows—being a member of the Institute of Journalists, I am not entitled to press facilities at Blackpool. But there would be nothing to prevent me from attending in the public galleries.

Terror in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17 (*AP*) — Conditions in Norway are fast approaching an explosion. The Germans, fearing revolt, are attempting to smash the home-front organization with increased terror.

Norwegian Legation sources said today that more than 1,000 Norwegian hostages have been seized in the last few weeks. Arrests as often as possible are made of likely Underground leaders. Prisons and concentration camps are filled. Grini, the most notorious, near Oslo, is packed with 3,000 captives.

Norwegian sources say German patrols search homes and gathering places day and night and that very often, Norwegians are shot "by mistake."

Violent sabotage is increasing in addition to the passive resistance, and causing nervousness among the Nazi occupants, who are tightening restrictive measures.

Army to Pick Up Cartons

To supplement the civilian campaigns for collection of waste paper, the Army has promised to salvage and return to the United States much waste paper, including fiber boxes from at least two combat areas.

Free Wheeling

Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army Signal Corps

One Man's Loss, Another's Gain

When the Germans fled from a command post in Aachen, they left behind them a German bicycle equipped with the Aachen license sign. When the Americans came along, the first one to spot the bicycle was Private Benjamin Bailey of Charleston, W. Va., who promptly took charge. Here he removes the Aachen sign and assumes control under new management.

Hungarian Army Revolts, Men Join Soviet Forces

Continued from Page 1

Nazi Stormtroopers, all under the supreme command of German General Winkelmann. In addition one Hungarian motorized tank division is said to be directed by German Panzer wizard Gen. Heinz Guderian.

Carrying Out Threats

Thus the Germans are now carrying out threats long since made about how they would treat Hungary should it desert in a critical hour. Their claims last night of a victory in a "tug-of-war for Hungary" in practice mean their puppets, the Arrow-Cross movement and the extreme right parties are now in control. These parties have little support from the majority of the Hungarian populace.

Major Szalasy and Bela Imredy and such anti-Semites may serve Germany's need momentarily, but none know better than the Germans how unrepresentative they really are.

Even apart from their ideologies, Hungarian Fascist parties for years before the outbreak of the war were notorious for their financial, social, and political scandals.

The first acts of this new regime include a new campaign of anti-Semitism and a ban on the sale of intoxicants in Budapest.

For news from Budapest the outside world is mainly dependent these days upon German-controlled Hungarian radio stations. During the past three days confusion has been doubly confused so that at the moment it is difficult to decide regarding Regent Horthy's two declarations, one asking the Allies for peace, the other revoking it. Presumably the second was made under duress. It is also hard to credit the report that Regent Horthy had willingly agreed that Major Szalasy should assume the regency.

The situation in the country at large remained obscure, with Admiral Horthy variously rumored departed to Germany as a Nazi prisoner, hiding in Budapest, assassinated, and besieged with a thousand faithful followers in an ancient Hungarian fortress castle.

Although Berlin declared that there were "no outstanding demonstrations in Budapest during the night," the so-called Free Hungarian Radio reported violent street fighting between Nazi sympathizers and patriots, and that widespread strikes had been called.

Patrol Streets

A Turkish radiocast from Ankara said the Germans were patrolling the city streets with tiger tanks.

An indication of how seriously the Germans regarded the attempted Hungarian defection was given in a Berlin radiocast saying that "now divisions which have been held back in Budapest are being brought to the Debrecen plain where Hungary's fate is being decided in the battle with the Russians some 50 miles away."

The biggest gap in the news about Hungary was continued Russian silence as to the progress of the battle for Hungary, Meanwhile, however, Moscow's political offensive had been directed against a new target well in advance of Russian armed forces. A Russian radiocast summoned the Austrians to "make a contribution to their own liberation."

A Moscow radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission urged Austrians to "let events in Hungary be a warning and a signal that the hour of decision has come for Austria."

Slovakia Flares

LONDON, Oct. 17 (*AP*)—The Germans announced early today there had been "an attempted coup" in the puppet State of Slovakia and that a former Slovak Defense Minister and five other officers had deserted to the anti-German Partisans.

A Bratislava dispatch radiocast by the official German news agency said the former Defense Minister, Gen. Ferdinand Catlos, and the other officers had been charged with treason and desertion. These officers, the agency sadi, "took part in preparations for a coup in Slovakia and have deserted to the Partisans.

Suez Canal Big Prize Of High Finance

PARIS, Oct. 17 (*AP*)—One of the big-time financial world's most intricate and fascinating games, the game of Suez Canal shares, is resuming full blast in France's security marts. The "score" at the moment is — nobody knows who owns the Suez Canal.

The 100-mile lockless ditch connecting the Red Sea with the Mediterranean is so important militarily and economically that it is operated as an international project. But financially it is a semi-private corporation.

Its securities for half a century have been one of the world's most lucrative investments — so lucrative that speculation in Suez shares has become a game quite apart from the canal itself.

Nazis Attempt Corner

This was demonstrated during this war when juggling of shares went on in France despite the lack of formal contact with the canal management in Egypt, which went ahead piling up profits for the advent of peace to straighten out.

There was a report during the occupation that the Germans, by manipulating the securities of France, had cornered a working majority of Suez shares. This would be a financial coup of no mean proportions and one which many British investors have dreamed of ever since French engineers completed the canal in the latter half of the 19th century.

The Germans, in 1940, ordered the French people to turn in their Suez shares to be impounded, but many did not do so and continued trading in the "black market" was possible because of France's loose system of registering securities.

In this way the Germans, through French straw men, could acquire Suez shares. Naturally no German is in a position now to exercise his rights, and the straw men, if they hold certificates, may fall heir to them.

There is a confusing array of types of Suez shares—some being shares in the corporation which, under a complicated transaction before the turn of the century, acquired rights to 15 per cent of the canal profits that originally went to the Egyptian Government under an equally complex scheme of divided income.

Scattered Around Globe

However, of the effective 800,000 shares, 353,024 by latest report are in the hands of the British Government. The other 446,796 shares are scattered over the globe, potentially holding the secret of who really "owns" the canal.

The canal management does not know because there has been no stockholders meeting in France since 1940 when the 1939 profits were divided.

Bulgars Discuss Peace Terms

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (*AP*)—The Bulgarian Armistice Delegation headed by Foreign Minister Petko Stainov discussed peace terms with American, British and Russian representatives and quick agreement was expected.

Armistice terms were reported almost completely drafted by the United Nations before Mr. Stainov and his party left Sofia. Because of the detailed preliminary consultations among the Allied Powers the negotiations with the Bulgarian representatives probably will set a "speed record" for armistices in Moscow.

One of the most difficult issues was disposed of last week when the Sofia Government agreed to withdraw troops from Greek and Yugoslav territory.

It was believed the Allied Governments would concur in demanding that Bulgaria make reparations for whatever damage was suffered by Greece and Yugoslavia from acts of Bulgarian occupation forces.

If the Romanian precedent is followed, the United States and Britain will keep representatives in the country but the chief responsibility for supervising the fulfillment of the armistice terms would rest on the Red Army Command.

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"Not for sale," says county official "Twice I've had attractive money offers for my Champion," says J. Stanley Howard of Liberty, Kentucky. "I won't sell because Studebaker economy and stamina in wartime mean too much to me to give up."

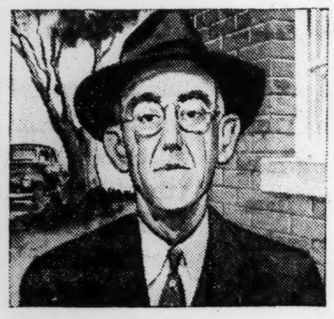
"No engine repair bills," says this owner "My Studebaker Champion is a joy to own these days," writes college teacher Audrey L. Packham of Florida. "I've had no engine repair bills. It's thrilling to know there's a Studebaker-built engine in the Flying Fortress and under the hood of my car."

Champion helped him stay in business! "I don't know how I could have carried on my real estate and insurance business during the war without the economy and certainty of my Studebaker Champion," states Clarence A. Suggs of Phoenix, Arizona.

LETTERS from owners have been streaming in to Studebaker headquarters from all sections of America—outspoken, fact-packed, impressive letters praising the remarkable reliability and low-cost performance of Studebaker Champion, Commander and President cars.

We publish a few of those comments here. They tell you better than we could why Studebaker owners these war days appreciate Studebaker engineering and craftsmanship and prudently hold on to their cars.

"Don't know why I waited so long" E. H. Fitzgerald, Minneapolis cafe manager, says: "My Studebaker Champion is a fine car and a real gas-saver these war days. I don't know why I waited so long to own one."



Says tire wear is almost zero "Tire wear is almost zero on my Champion," states S. P. Watson of Metuchen, N. J. "I can't understand how the tires look to be almost new at 25,000 miles but they do."

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Powered by Studebaker Champion Engine
Nicknamed the Weasel because of its stealth and swiftness, its sure-footed traction on virtually any kind of terrain, this new vehicle is powered by a Studebaker Champion engine and built by Studebaker under contract with the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces. A water-borne Weasel, the M-29C, is also now in service.

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BUILDER OF WRIGHT CYCLONE ENGINES FOR THE BOEING FLYING FORTRESS—MULTIPLE-DRIVE MILITARY TRUCKS—THE ARMY'S NEW M-29 WEASELS

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Special Introductory Offer

Here is an outstanding offer to anyone who would like to play the piano. Mr. Minor has just completed a new "play by ear" piano course that is the easiest and quickest method you ever saw. It's so good and so practical that if, in three weeks, you're not actually playing the piano, your money back. Now, isn't that fair? So, don't wait. Mail the coupon now and get in on a special offer so wonderful it's amazing!

$1.49 COMPLETE COURSE OF HOME INSTRUCTION

SEND NO MONEY . . . Mail Coupon . . . Test at Our Risk

Even if you never played the piano or don't know one note from another, Dave Minor's new improved "play by ear" piano course must teach you or you are not out a red cent! It contains all the pictures, all the easy-to-follow instructions. It's as simple as ABC. 25 lessons in all, less than 6c a lesson! For over 25 years, Dave Minor has been teaching folks to play the piano. He has thousands of satisfied students, but never before has he been able to offer you such a complete and simplified method to play the piano by ear. You start playing chords at once and soon you'll be playing all kinds of songs from Dave Minor's big free song book, for your own pleasure and for the entertainment of your family and friends. Mail the coupon, pay $1.49 plus C. O. D. postage on arrival on guarantee you may return course in three weeks, if not satisfied, for full refund.

FREE Dave Minor's Famous "Play by Ear" Piano Song Book Given Free

If you act promptly, now, Dave Minor will give you, absolutely free of extra costs, his big 72-page book of 50 America's favorite songs. There's not one note of music in this book, but it teaches you to play waltzes, ballads, marches, patriotic and popular songs. All you do is follow the first few pages of the Piano Course and you can play any song from this Deluxe Song Book. You get this Song Book free just by ordering the new and simplified "play by ear" piano course that is guaranteed to teach you to play the piano or money back. Mail coupon today.

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Roosevelt Picks Keystone State For Political Speech on Oct. 27

Continued from Page 1

urally be anxious to return to their families."

Two Phases in Report

The irate Democrats accuse Governor Dewey of ignoring the foregoing part of the conference report when he goes on to pick out of its context what immediately follows, the warning that wholesale dumping of discharged soldiers into an overfull labor market where adequate preparation has not been made, might have serious consequences.

The text of the conference report puts these arguments for a slower demobilization against its earlier statement in behalf of speed, and appears to be offering them for what they are worth, to be weighed in the general picture before reaching final conclusion.

The slow demobilization argument the report says, "has been strongly advocated," and it goes on to say that "the following reasons have been advanced."

Due at Same Rate

It does not specifically accept the slow demobilization argument itself. It is this part of the report, dealing with slow demobilization, which, the Democrats charge, Governor Dewey has taken out of context and attributed to the conference as though it were its final recommendation.

Actually, reference to the text shows that after discussing the matter pro and con, and emphasizing that "the two principal movements, discharge and re-employment, should go on at the same rate," the conference reaches its own formal, numbered conclusion (not quoted by Governor Dewey) which is printed in black letters to give it emphasis—

"5. A general policy of speedy, but orderly and controlled military demobilization should be adopted, coupled with the use of all reasonable plans and measures to increase the employment available to those being demobilized."

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, said today that the White House will probably "keep up to date" its list of texts of statements, to support its charge that Governor Dewey is warping the meaning of speeches and reports. The list now numbers 10.

The demobilization report was submitted by a group of educators and Government officials to the National Resources Planning Board. Members of the conference explained that statements included were made as individuals. The now defunct National Planning Board, whose Chairman was Frederic A. Delano, the President's uncle, accepted the conference report and passed it on to the White House which in turn passed it on to Congress for guidance.

U. S. Prepares For Reopening Italian Trade

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The United States took the first step toward restoring a prewar commercial relationship with Italy today by lifting the restriction against business communications with the liberated portion of that country.

Private trade transactions still are prohibited, but business men are free to negotiate and to exchange information without having to get a license. Italian assets in this country still are frozen.

The action was taken under a joint United States-British program, in line with a Sept. 26 joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in which they said the Trading With the Enemy Act should be modified so as to resume business contacts.

The Treasury Department making today's announcement, said banks may now reply to requests for information from their depositors in liberated Italy without Treasury license; documents such as births, death and marriage certificates, wills and legal notices may be transmitted. Italian and U. S. concerns may exchange business information.

Since trade with Italy is being carried on only through governmental agencies, licenses will not be granted for private trade deals until arrangements for the resumption of private trade have been made. Treasury officials said it was unlikely such resumption will come in the very near future.

As for financial or property transactions on behalf of, or involving, persons in Italy, Treasury licenses will continue to be required. Except for the existing facilities for sending living expense remittances to liberated Italy, the sending to Italy of currency, securities, money orders, checks and drafts is still prohibited.

Commercial communication channels with France are still closed. Treasury officials said it is hoped commercial communications will be restored with that country soon.

Right to Air Routes Argued By Eastern Seaboard Cities

Continued from Page 1

hearings Jan. 10, and the Australian run hearings Feb. 1.

60,000 Additional Miles

These proposed routes which encircle the globe will add approximately 60,000 miles to the already certified routes that fly 80,000 miles.

The four proposed north Atlantic routes as named in the Board's June 14 announcement are:

1. New York to Cairo run, via Newfoundland or Labrador, Eire, London, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Istanbul.

2. New York to Calcutta run, via Newfoundland or Labrador, Eire, Paris, Switzerland, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Basra and Karachi.

3. New York to Basra run, via Newfoundland or Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad, Moscow and Teheran.

4. New York to Lisbon run via Bermuda. Azores Then from Lisbon to Rome via Madrid and Marseille, Lisbon to Cairo via Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli and Lisbon to London.

The air lines that have applied for these runs on the north Atlantic routes are presenting exhibits and data on costs, services, traffic and operations, also plans for capital investment and financing. Those doing trans-Atlantic operations for the Army and Navy are submitting data on frequency of schedules, planes used, personnel, accidents, etc.

Applicants for Terminals

Rather than consider applications from all air lines for all routes at once the hearings were broken down into the divisions stated. Calcutta it was determined should be the dividing line between Eastern and Western runs. Altogether there are 20 routes for which certificates are being sought, although only the four over the north Atlantic are being considered at these hearings.

The cities that are seeking consideration as future terminals for these routes include Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Miami. The New York Port Authority which has made a strong bid on geographical and commercial reasons for choosing the New York area as a terminus claimed it would take less than 14 hours to fly from New York to London. That New York to Rome could be done in 18 hours, and New York to Berlin in 17 hours.

A. N. Kemp, American Air Lines President, said that if his company received a north Atlantic route he could offer a passenger fare of $235 from New York to London, $250 from New York to Paris with a 10 per cent discount for round trip. Sleeping accommodations would cost $25 more. He claimed he could make the New York to London flight in under 12 hours with stops. The flight to Paris would take 13 hours, 26 minutes.

Other fares would be:

Routes	Cost	Hrs.	Mins.
Chicago-London	$271.55	14	46
Chicago-Paris	286.55	16	25
Detroit-London	259.05	14	23
Detroit-Paris	274.05	15	49
Boston-London	224.05	10	44
Boston-Paris	239.05	12	19
Ft. Worth-Dallas to London	315.60	17	26
Ft. Worth-Dallas to Paris	330.60	19	1
Los Angeles to London	373.85	21	41
Los Angeles to Paris	388.85	23	16

Masons Again Name Keen

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 17 (AP)—Alpheus A. Keen was named Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Mexico. It's the 61st consecutive year that Mr. Keen has held an office.

Lutherans Ask Delay on U. S. Training Plan

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17 (AP)—The United Lutheran Church in America yesterday refused to go on record against universal military service when it turned down a resolution calling for the ban in favor of one asking postponement of action by the Government for one year, or until after the war.

The successful resolution, proposed by the Rev. Paul Scherer, New York City, Lutheran radio spokesman, said:

"Inasmuch as future military needs of our country will be better known after the war and when peace plans are adopted, the U. L. C. A. petitions the Government to postpone action on universal military training for males between 17 and 21 years of age for one year, or until after the war."

Also approved were resolutions calling for the "re-establishment of moral law in governing world order, protection of the rights of minorities, international economic co-operation, and international institutions to maintain the peace of the world."

The delegates also urged the Government to "formulate specific proposals in a spirit, not of vengeance, but of love and mercy, peace plans carrying out the declared purpose of the United Nations in the war: the achievement of political, cultural and spiritual freedom throughout the world and economic justice and higher standard of living for all purposes." The resolution asked that these proposals be made known to the Government and people of all lands.

The Rev. Nathan R. Melhorn was named Editor of the Lutheran, official church weekly, to serve until Oct. 21, 1945.

Halifax Praises Joint Aims Of Community Fund Drive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador, opened the capital's Community War Fund drive last night with addresses drawing a parallel between the unification of relief campaigns in the war fund, and the joint war effort of the Allies.

The Ambassador said the campaign is essentially a measure of aid for sons, for friends, for homes.

"I have been long enough in this warm-hearted land," he said, "to learn that no three causes could meet with a more swift and more generous response."

Sons in the armed services, he explained, are served by the war-fund-supported United Service Organization, friends overseas by the war relief agencies financed through the drive, and homes by the domestic relief activities joined in it.

"It was a wise decision that grouped these three purposes under the single title of 'community,'" the Ambassador said. "For it's as a community that we are fighting this war, and it's only as a community, and in this spirit, that we can hope to complete our task in peace. It's not too much to say that upon our success in keeping alive this inspiration the world's future will depend."

Mr. MacLeish, presiding at the war fund session which was joined with a United Nations mass meeting, said the present war has demonstrated and "the whole history of mankind has proved one thing—that the great human cause, the cause of humanity, can always triumph when men believe in it enough. . . .

"The people themselves, by their faith in themselves, by their loyalty to themselves, by their stubborness, their singleness, their courage, have accomplished what their enemies, in their blind contempt and hatred of the people, never dreamed that they could accomplish. And by their victories they have restored the thing their enemies betrayed and thought they could demolish—the honor and dignity of man."

Carol and Retinue Stay Aboard Ship

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17 (AP)—Former King Carol of Romania remained aboard ship in New Orleans harbor today, but as to whether he planned to come ashore during his expected stay of several days here, he had "no comment."

Carol and his companion, Mme. Elena Lupescu, arrived yesterday aboard the Argentine steamer Tunuyan en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to Brazil. They stayed on the ship overnight although State Department representatives in Washington said New Orleans immigration officials had authority to permit them ashore.

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Army and Industrial Exhibit Proves Plant Conversion Easy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Reconversion for industries in many cities will not be the tough problem which many today expect. That was shown by an Army show and industrial exhibit held here, first of its kind in the United States, according to officers.

The Army part of the show was the same as seen in other cities, but the unusual part was that section in which 130 industries cooperated to display the war products they are making now and what they will make after the war.

The Army officers said there had been nothing like it in connection with an Army show in any other city, but that the idea here would probably lead to more such exhibits in other cities. Two officials flew down from Washington to get details for possible national use.

Each industry's exhibit told how much, if any, reconversion would be necessary.

Like Shifting Gears

For about 95 per cent of the industries, reconversion was disclosed as not necessary. They can easily change from making war products to making peace products. Typical of those were the textile mills, one of which had a loom clattering on the floor.

Only "slight reconversion" will be required for 5 per cent of industries.

Considering Knoxville's industries as an average for the country, the display indicates that most towns in the United States should be able, when the time comes, to reconvert almost as easily as shifting gears.

The show reassured workers that they will be able to continue at their jobs and even more will be added in postwar days.

It was called "a double feature," presented by the Knoxville Power and Water Board.

The Army's part was called: "This Is the Army, Mrs. Jones." It showed Mrs. Jones how the Army takes care of her boy or girl in the service, how each is fed, clothed, equipped, how each lives and fights.

The industrial part was called: "This is Knoxville, Mr. Jones." That showed how Knoxville industries and labor are contributing to the war effort, and how they "are making postwar plans to take care of their returning servicemen, their present employees and new workers as well—to provide jobs and opportunities for all."

Throughout the unusual show were signs urging: "Stay on the Job." and "Buy More Bonds to Speed Them Home." Bond buyers were given jeep rides.

Max C. Bartlett, General Manager for the Knoxville Electric Power and Water Board, congratulated his employees on arranging the show and called it "a wonderful success."

Col. George W. Hingman, Jr., public relations officer, Second Service Command, Governor's Island, N. Y., and Lieut. Col. Sanford Gerard, assistant public relations officer, Washington, came to see the show with a view to duplicating it in other cities.

Utah County Miners For Democratic Ticket

PRICE, Utah, Oct. 17 (AP)—Leo Miller of Castle Gate, Secretary of the Carbon County United Mine Workers' Executive Committee, said last night the Committee has indorsed the entire Democratic ticket.

The action was taken Oct. 15, he said, by the Committee representing 25 locals and approximately 4,000 miners.

The indorsement is almost opposite the stand taken by the National U. M. W. at its national convention last month at Cincinnati. The convention approved a resolution introduced by its leader, John L. Lewis, condemning President Roosevelt and the New Deal and praising Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Republican presidential candidate.

Light on America in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—If you want to understand the political squabbles engulfing America today, take a trip to England.

This is the advice of Representative Brooks Hays (D) of Arkansas, one of a score of American congressmen to visit England this fall at the invitation of the British Government.

Mr. Hays said he found the English have their petty political quarrels too, but, visiting their country for the first time, he could also see emerging a "faith in things that can be believed in."

He added: "I want to cultivate an acquaintance with such a people."

After visiting American soldiers in Normandy and viewing the sacrifices they are making, Mr. Hays said he saw clearly that the time has arrived for a national self-re-examination "to make sure that we are worthy of what they are doing." Political thinking this year, he said, must involve a conviction that the spiritual aspects of what they have gone through must not be lost, but must develop into new faith.

One of the most valuable phases of the Congressmen's trip, Mr. Hays said, were the personal ties they were able to establish with Members of Parliament.

With Representative Walter H. Judd (R) of Minnesota, Mr. Hays is author of a House resolution to provide that all peace legislation in Congress be jointly sponsored by Democrats and Republicans.

Auto Union Chief Accuses Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers said today that Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, had sought the support of the Political Action Committee.

Mr. Thomas, who also is Treasurer of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, issued a formal statement replying to Mrs. Luce's criticisms of the P. A. C. He said:

"Two months ago Mrs. Luce came up to me at a luncheon of congressmen from both parties in the Speaker's Dining Room at the Capitol, and complained that the P. A. C. in her district was not supporting her for re-election. . . .

"I told her that the local P. A. C. in her district would decide for itself which candidate they would indorse. I told her also that the P. A. C. is supporting progressive Republicans and that we were not wedded to any political party.

"Mrs. Luce tried very hard to get P. A. C. support for her campaign. The P. A. C. in Bridgeport, Conn., has evidently decided Mrs. Luce is not worthy of labor's support."

Postage Stamp Sale

Sales of postage stamps at the Philatelic Agency for the fiscal year 1944 were the highest in its history, with the exception of 1935.

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If you haven't turned on the heat at home (and aren't going to, maybe, for many fuel-saving weeks ahead) you'll find a warm Dressing Gown a very sensible investment. As usual, Brooks Brothers have an excellent assortment. For this time of year especially, we have a particularly good choice of Wools and Wool-and-Rayons that are warm enough to take the chill off the earliest commuter's morning, but are light in weight...and good looking enough for leisurely weekend breakfasts.

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will be the name of Sun Oil Company's new postwar fuel for motor cars

The end of gasoline rationing may still be a long way off

Bomb raids over Germany must be continued until the Nazis surrender unconditionally. Then activities in the Pacific must be *increased* to speed up Victory against the Japs. Large quantities of petroleum will be required.

While the supply of civilian gasoline may be increased after the defeat of Germany, a considerable time may elapse before the demands of the armed forces will permit conversion of aviation fuel plants to the making of civilian gasoline.

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Early in the war, through the development of new processes and plants, the engineers of Sun Oil Company produced the concentrate, Dynafuel, which has so materially increased the quality and quantity of our aviation gasoline. When military demands cease, these same advanced Sun Oil Company refineries will be converted to the manufacture of a new and greatly improved automobile fuel . . . and the name Sunoco Dynafuel will then be applied to this postwar product.

Postwar Sunoco Dynafuel will be designed especially for automobiles

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Japanese Fleet Comes Out to Fight—Then Runs Away

Continued from Page 1

miral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

His terse communique giving the lie to Japanese boasts of a great air-naval victory in the Western Pacific said:

"On discovering our fighting strength unimpaired, they avoided action and have withdrawn toward their bases."

"There has been no damage of consequence to our battleships or carriers" in the week-long strike along the inner island approaches to Japan, from the Ryukyu Islands to the Philippines, Admiral Nimitz said. Two ships, apparently destroyers or cruisers," in Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet were damaged. But they were able to retire under their own power.

Admiral Nimitz' blunt denial of Japanese assertions was made almost simultaneously with a War Department announcement that China-based Superforts bombed Formosa in their third attack within four days on the fortress island.

Previously, Admiral Nimitz announced that sea-borne fighters and bombers still were attacking the Philippines, opening the second week of raids on the Ryukyu Islands, Formosa and the Philippines.

New Japanese aerial losses announced Oct. 17 brought to more than 800 the number of enemy aircraft knocked out in the first week of these raids.

The about-face of the Japanese Fleet apparently ended another attempt to lure the reluctant Imperial Navy into battle.

This flat refusal to engage the might Halsey-Mitscher force belies Radio Tokyo's broadcast boast that Japanese warships not only engaged the American Fleet but claimed sinking up to 52 ships, including 11 carriers, a preposterous figure.

Admiral Nimitz also disclosed that Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carrier pilots destroyed 164 enemy aircraft in the Oct. 13-14-15 bombings of Formosa and in defending the carrier force against torpedo attacks.

Admiral Nimitz earlier said two American ships were damaged by Japanese aerial torpedoes. This communiqué reporting "our fighting strength unimpaired" substantiates his earlier statement regarding minor damage and further contradicts Tokyo claims.

Western Front:

Germans Routed In Aachen Attack

United States troops in a night-long battle threw back the heaviest German counterassaults yet mounted east of Aachen, and at dawn still held their lines ringing the city.

Fifty miles to the north, British forces fought into the Dutch town of Venray, eight miles from the German frontier at one gateway to the Rhine-Ruhr region.

The Nazi counterblow near Aachen sprang forward late on Oct. 16, and reached a peak near midnight, with heavy fighting north of Crucifix Hill and Verlautenheide.

Berlin Radio declared the Americans were preparing a new offensive, and the enemy command stepped up the tempo of counter-blows along the front. German artillery was rushed up in the attempt to hold United States forces in the sector near and above Aachen.

American-British pressure increased along a 50-mile front from Venray to Aachen. An Allied tactical authority likened the situation to that which preceded August's Normandy break-through.

The British fought house-to-house for Venray, a few miles from the Meuse River, and other columns approached from the north and east.

Canadian Army troops advanced more than a half mile above the Leopold Canal in the pussh to clear the German pocket south of the Schelde Estuary, and open the approaches to Antwerp. The Germans began withdrawing to a new defense line, running three miles below Breskens.

Air Over Europe:

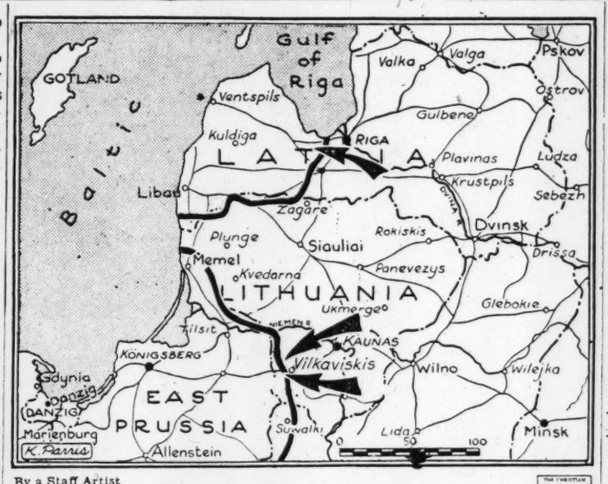
Cologne Battered For Sixth Day

More than 2,100 American Flying Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Western front communications and industrial center of Cologne for the sixth time in six days.

Mosquito bombers flew through the smoke of previous explosive-set fires and bombed the great Rhineland city of 768,426 before dawn. Cologne has vast rail yards which funnel supplies to the Western Front, and it is the home of the Henschel tank works and the Bettenhausen ordnance works. Arms, chemicals, machines are other items manufactured in the city, important since the time of the Romans.

The Mosquito mission over Cologne was without loss.

A squadron of RAF Tempests, lightning-fast fighters which gained fame chasing robot bombs, roamed into Germany for the first time on Oct. 16.



By a Staff Artist

Russians Drive Toward Baltic

Germans announce a new Russian advance toward the Baltic coast through Lithuania as the drive continues west of Riga. Arrows show main points of Russian advance.

Yugoslavia:

Battle in Belgrade Imperils Germans

The German position in Yugoslavia was placed in great jeopardy today, with street fighting raging in Belgrade and Russian, Bulgarian, and Yugoslav forces in control of at least 175 miles of the trans-Balkan railway south of the Capital.

In the south, the United armies were thrusting toward Skoplje, at the head of the Vardar Valley and last big rail junction point from which any Germans remaining in Greece could swing northwestward over secondary railways.

It appeared questionable, however, that any large numbers of Germans remained either in Greece or lower Yugoslavia. Berlin has indicated the Nazis have fled or are fleeing. The speed of the Russian-Bulgarian-Yugoslav westward sweep suggested only minor opposition.

The Moscow communiqué announced the joint forces had occupied the key highway and rail junction of Nis, 125 miles southeast of Belgrade, a development the Bulgarians first disclosed Oct. 14.

Fanning out southward along the spur of the railway leading to Greece, this combined drive has reached as far as Vranje, 52 miles south of Nis—more than halfway to Sokplje. Lebane, 13 miles west of Nis, also has fallen.

Moscow gave no new details of the fighting for Belgrade beyond announcing that 1,500 prisoners were taken in the suburbs. The Germans, however, said Russian tanks had thrust into the inner defenses of the Capital. The Algiers Radio said two thirds of the city had been freed.

Moscow remained silent—for the fifth consecutive day—about the operations of Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's Second Ukrainian Army, sweeping into Hungary from the southeast, but by German account an armored battle was raging some 50 miles from Budapest.

Russian and Romanian troops swept sharply forward in northern Transylvania, overrunning more than 100 communities, including Borsa, 11 miles from the old Polish frontier.

The two Russian armies which captured Riga, Latvian Capital, pushed southwest against large German forces reported caught in a Red Army vise in that area. The newest Soviet advance overran at least 16 communities.

Greece:

Part of Athens Reported Burned

The Germans were reported to have burned one western section of Athens. In addition, they were said to have blown up a huge supply dump and an airfield, and did extensive demolition work on roads west of the city.

Reports said the Germans continued their attacks on civilians even while withdrawing, with several hundred citizens in the village of Koropi, west of Athens, slaughtered in reprisal for the killing of five Nazi soldiers by Greek Patriots.

Arrival of the British naval forces was accomplished after enemy minefields were removed—an indication that sea lanes would be safe for transportation of food and other supplies for Greek civilians. One correspondent said Greece is not starving, but that disastrous inflation has set in.

He quoted these prices for food in Piraeus: one pound of olive oil, 1,000,000,000 drachmas; one pound of fish, 6,000,000,000 drachmas; one loaf of black bread, 1,500,000,000 drachmas.

As a result of the worthlessness of the drachma, normally valued at a little less than 20 cents, extensive barter sprang up. But with the whole transportation system unhinged, even this device breaks down.

Greeks said that in the past two years the Germans slacked off on pillaging, after the terrible winter of 1941 caused so much suffering among civilians that an uprising was feared.

German troops withdrawing from Greece were believed heading for Yugoslavia in an effort to escape the trap which advancing Russian forces were closing on the north.

Reports from Cairo indicated all of the Cyclades Islands in the Aegean Sea southeast of Greece would be liberated in a matter of hours. The RAF reported that the Nazi garrison on Naxos has surrendered.

A considerable force of enemy troops was believed trapped in garrisons on Crete, Rhodes, and a few smaller islands used as staging points along the route of German evacuation. Enemy sea movement has become practically impossible and air evacuation is increasingly more difficult.

606,666 Nazis Taken From D-Day to Oct. 11

By the Associated Press

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Paris, Oct. 17

Supreme Headquarters announced today that 606,666 German prisoners were captured from D-Day on June 6, to Oct. 11.

Of the total the British and Canadians captured 172,645 and the Americans and the French captured the remainder.

Italy:

Two Allied Armies Record Gains

New Zealand troops of the Eighth Army have advanced on a broad front north fo the Rimini-Bologna highway, driving from their bridgehead across the Scola Rigossa Canal toward the Pisciatello River, the next water obstacle, Allied headquarters announced today.

To the west, the Fifth Army made gains of up to 1,000 yards in the mountains before the famed university city and northern Italy communications center of Bologna. Heavy fighting continued south of Bologna.

Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring apparently has decided to fight for Bologna and German troops have been shipped into position to defend the ancient city, it was announced.

China:

Japanese Strike In Pignan Sector

Strongly reinforced Japanese troops were reported striking in two columns at Chinese positions west and southeast of Pignan, 80 miles southeast of the important United States air base at Liuchow in Kwangsi Province.

Mopping up of Chinese defenses in the big bend of the West River is essential before the Japanese drive toward Liuchow can get into full swing.

The Chinese High Command announced that heavy fighting was continuing 25 miles north of Kweilin, formerly the site of another United States air base, where Japanese west of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway town of Pignan are trying to smash Chinese defenses in order to outflank Kweilin.

Kweilin, in Hunan Province, is about 100 miles northeast of Liuchow.

New Tactics in Pacific War: Japanese Air-to-Air Attack

Continued from Page 1

Nipponese fighter pilot finds that the huge wing of the American airplane completely fills his bomb-sight ring. At that point, he releases one or more of the ten 66-pound bombs carried under the Zeke's wing. Equipped with a three-second time delay fuse, and figured on 2,800-feet-a-second rate of closure between the released bomb and the target bomber, the bomb will detonate when it is one second or about 800 feet ahead and 200 feet above the bomber—provided the Japanese fighter pilot has correctly aimed at the mark.

Japanese war strategists are placing great hope in their new 132-pound phosphorus bomb. Also under experimental development is a rocket-type air-to-air bomb which they officially threaten will produce "violent results."

Report on Allied Planes

A Japanese air-base commander making a recent report to Imperial Headquarters, in a captured document, evidently had the promised lethal effectiveness of the rocket bomb in thought when he stated:

"Considering the violent aerial warfare in the southeast area at the present time, the enemy is making quantity and large-model planes speak for themselves and is adopting the strategy of overwhelming force.

"On our side, no matter how good a fight we put up against this enemy which exerts such force, there is naturally a limit to what we can do, and there will be no avoiding a desperate fight. Nevertheless, if we adopt a strategy which will prevent the presence in the sky of these massive quantities and large-model planes, then this phase of the decisive battle in the sky must in the end inevitably change."

Japanese Pilots Poor

The Japanese were the first of the Axis partners to introduce air-to-air bombing. It was in the summer of 1942 that American bomber air crews were surprised by a huge octopuslike white explosion near their formations. The aim of the Japanese fighter pilots, however, has proved so consistently poor that their continued campaign to knock down American "heavies" with this form of attack has been generally ineffective.

Despite recently improved bomb sights, the Japanese fighter pilots still have no way of determining the extent of evasive action being taken by American bomber formations. It is also extremely difficult to obtain precision in aiming in view of the high speeds of both the attacked and the attackers. Therefore, their bombs rarely detonate at the projected point.

Paradoxically, the Japanese fighters occasionally make excellent targets for air-crew gunners as they pull into position for the bomb release and many have been destroyed by pre-explosion of their own wing bombs, encouraged by the concentrated fire power of American bombers and their escorting fighters.

King George Returns From Holland Front

LONDON, Oct. 17—Flying in a C-47 transport escorted by Spitfire fighters, King George VI returned to London last night after a five-day tour of battle areas in Holland and Belgium—his fifth visit to an active front since the war began.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery greeted him at an airport in Holland. He then inspected British and Canadian troops and presented a number of decorations.

First Women Reservists To Go Overseas Land

HONOLULU, Oct. 17 (AP)—The first members of the Navy and Marines Women's Reserves to go overseas landed yesterday at the Honolulu Naval Air Station.

They are Col. Ruth Streeter and Major Marian Dryden of the Marines and Lieut. Commanders Jean Palmer and Joy Hancock of the WAVES. The four officers will spend a month here surveying facilities available to their forces.

Land on Kentucky Lake Selected for Park Site

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 17 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has agreed to lease to Kentucky for 19 years 1,100 acres of land on Kentucky Lake for the development of a park with year-around playground facilities, it was announced yesterday.

Conservation Commissioner Harold A. Browning said the development would involve about $250,000 over a period of years and that the State Legislature would be asked for "a large sum" at its next regular session.

Ousting of Rendulic By Germans Reported

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Oct. 17

An unconfirmed report that Col. Gen. Lothar Rendulic had been removed from the command of the German divisions in Northern Finland was published in Aftonbladet. The newspaper's correspondent on the Swedish-Finnish border said General Rendulic was accused of "sabotaging German conduct of the war." His successor was reported to be a Colonel General Keitel.

New Weapons on West Front: 'Rhinos' Cut the Hedgerows

Continued from Page 1

hedgerow would expose its thin underskin to enemy shells.

Two weeks before the St. Lô attack was scheduled an Army tank commander, Sergeant Curtis Culin of Cranford, N. J., devised the Rhino attachment for Allied tanks—four spears or prongs which stick out ahead of the tank and which strike the hedgerow and loosen its earthen walls, cut tree roots, and soften the impact all in one operation.

Nazi "Prongs" Used

When Gen. Omar N. Bradley saw the device, he immediately perceived it was the answer to a crucial need, and hundreds immediately were built and attached to tanks. Ironically, most were made from German antitank hexagonals found in Normandy, whose angle irons exactly suited the purpose.

Working under tarpaulins in the Normandy blackout, sufficient tanks were fitted with these simple three-foot-long prongs for the St. Lô attack. When the onslaught began, they went smashing by hedgerow after hedgerow, astonishing the Nazi defenders. Once past the hedgerow, the tank commander could quickly swing his turret around and rake with machine gun and cannon the surprised Germans manning the barriers.

The Rhino, the story of which has just been released, is officially credited with a major contribution to the Normandy breakthrough, and Sergeant Culin won the Legion of Merit along with three other members of the 102d Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, who helped to develop the Rhino.

As Ralph Ingersoll says in "The Battle Is the Pay-off," was is largely a series of individualized actions wherein troops with better weapons and tactics prevail. All along the Western Front, American and British armies have been ceaselessly vying with the Germans in devising new adaptations and strategies and it is a job which cannot halt for an instant.

At Fort Driant, southwest of Metz, The American Third Army has withdrawn its troops from the underground passages because penetration of the bristling honeycombed labyrinth was going too slowly, only 100 yards in 10 days. Metz never has been taken by direct assault, and since taking it over in 1940 the Germans devoted months to clever additions to its underground fortifications.

Fight for Driant

The opposing soldiers there, usually no more than battalion or company strength, fought each other as the Americans sought to break through thick armor-plate doors, and even richocheted shells, grenades, and bazooka charges around stone tunnel corners at the enemy. The retirement certainly does not mean the attack on Metz has been abandoned. Driant is only one of the surrounding forts and American artillery is continuing the attack, containing the enemy while new tactics are devised.

Up-State New York Entitled To Two More Registry Days

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 16—Weighing the vote was major business in all party headquarters here today as New York City joined other politically important metropolitan centers in a heavier-than-expected wartime registration that qualifies 3,216,613 citizens to cast 1944 presidential ballots.

The City registration is 170,747 less than its 3,387,460 record in 1940, but with it must be taken into account that 375,128 war ballots have been mailed to servicemen, of which at least half are expected to be voted.

For the upper half of New York State, where two days of registration went into the record this week end and two more days avail registrants this coming Friday and Saturday, the turn-out was keeping pace with 1940.

It is to this "safely Republican" territory north of the City line, where personal registration is required only in communities of 5,000 or more population, that the Thomas E. Dewey forces look for the resounding presidential majority which they are predicting will outdistance even as great a down-state plurality for President Roosevelt as a possible 600,000. It is known that they hope to hold the New York City Roosevelt margin under 450,000.

The big City enrollment outdistancing the forecasts had Democratic National Committee headquarters humming with activity today, and the press conference of Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman, featured the presence of Joseph E Davies, lately United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia, who spoke in eloquent confidence that the November outcome would be a Roosevelt victory and that the independent voters would be the deciding factor.

"The issue is the future peace," he said. "It is the biggest thing that has confronted the United States and the world, and the independent vote of this country is not going to be swung off balance by such utterly monstrous charges as the opposition is now hurling at our Commander in Chief."

Speaking as one who had been in politics for 32 years and got his start as a Wisconsin Democrat when 26 as a district attorney, Mr. Davies affirmed the saying that it is "young men for battle and old men for counsel."

Meanwhile, in prospect of a record-breaking New York City vote on Nov. 7, a first result of the huge enrollment was a demand on Governor Dewey by Thomas L. J. Corcoran, Chairman of the Democratic Law Committee, for a special session of the Legislature to lengthen the scheduled 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. voting hours to 9 p. m. Emergency extension of the closing hour was effected four years ago. The Corcoran plea had further voice today from the American Labor Party state leadership.

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"He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed
And the meeting-house windows blank and bare
. . ." LONGFELLOW

Paul Revere lived at a time when his country was passing through a period of discord and discontent. Whilst young Paul was still in his teens, rebellion against George the Third's determination "to be King" was already stirring in the hearts of the Colonists. The anti-British caricatures by Revere, executed in the years preceding the famous "Tea Party" at his native Boston, provide evidence of the deep influence the events of the times had on his career.

Born in 1735, the son of a silversmith, Paul Revere received his early training at his father's shop. Already he was beginning to show that he had inherited considerable skill at the craft when, in his country's hour of need, he answered the call to the colours.

Stationed at Fort Edward, New York, he quickly displayed qualities of leadership and in the year 1756, as a young second-lieutenant of Artillery, he took part in the expedition against Crown Point. But it was his midnight ride from Charlestown to Lexington, immortalised by Longfellow, to forestall the advance of the British that endeared him, for all time, in the heart of every loyal American. The town Revere, Mass., was named after him in commemoration of this famous exploit.

Paul Revere was without question a good soldier and a fine craftsman. When the embers of war had burned out he at once resumed business as a goldsmith and silversmith. Today, British silversmiths, their own careers interrupted by war, salute this great American patriot.

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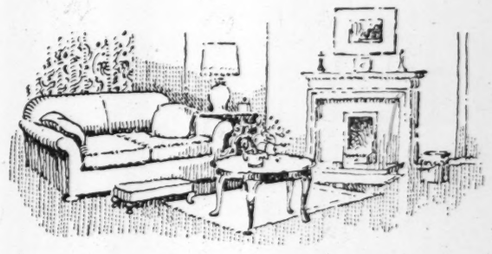

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Rift Seen in Duce's 'Social Republic'

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent advices reaching the United States hint at the political confusion now prevailing within Mussolini's "Social Republic" in northern Italy.

At the time of the crushing of the "Generals' revolt" in Germany last July it seemed that the assumption of unrestricted power by Minister of the Interior and Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler would lead to important changes among the neo-Fascist hierarchy in German-held Italy.

As a matter of fact, some of Mussolini's closest collaborators, including the Fascist War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, were removed from key positions, the followers of the Cremona "boss" Roberto Farinacci seized power in a number of important local administrations, and there was every indication that Signor Farinacci himself was about to become the actual ruler of the neo-Fascist puppet republic.

A few weeks later, however, the picture had changed. Marshal Graziani received the command of a mixed Italo-German force. News regarding the activities of the Farinacci group was quite scarce. An apocryphal Mussolini letter, possibly fabricated by the Fascist Party high command themselves, was smuggled into Switzerland, indicating a squabble between Mussolini and the Commander of the Fascist National Guard, Lieut. Gen. Renato Ricci because the latter had questioned Mussolini's orders.

"True Men" Needed

Word from northern Italy now indicates, though, that the letter was "written" to give the impression that General Ricci's recent resignation had become necessary because Mussolini needed "true men."

There is every reason to believe that General Ricci's resignation was caused by a quarrel with Mussolini, but for quite different reasons.

Apparently Mussolini and Party Secretary Alessandro Pavolini succeeded in forestalling a plot by Signor Farinacci and General Ricci, aimed at proclaiming Mussolini President of the Republic while depriving him of all political and military power and simultaneously removing Signor Farinacci's opponents, Signor Pavolini and Marshal Graziani. Command would have been assumed by Signor Farinacci and General Ricci.

Why the Germans, who reportedly had favored such a solution as late as last July, suddenly switched their support to Mussolini, is not quite clear, but the outcome left no doubt that Mussolini's influence with the German leaders was stronger than his opponents had anticipated.

Duce's Position Helped

The German leaders, though asserting that ideologically and spiritually Fascism and National Socialism are quite different, are still influenced by the fact that it was Mussolini who created the first Fascist movement. Besides, the sensational result of a recent secret investigation of Signor Farinacci's financial manipulations, which had been ordered by the Fascist Government, evidently had strengthened Mussolini's position.

For some time, therefore, all was quiet on the Fascist political front. Four weeks ago, however, the Fascist press was compelled to deny reports to the effect that clashes had broken out within the Party resulting in Signor Pavolini's resignation. Yet a few days after the latter had arrived unexpectedly in Milan where he addressed a gathering of Fascists, Signor Farinacci, in Regime Fascista, launched violent attacks on the party secretary, accusing him of not having removed officials who still had not sworn the prescribed oath of loyalty.

Possibly, the new flare-up was occasioned by the increasingly critical military situation leading to important discussions among the Fascist leaders. In recent weeks there have been a number of meetings of the Fascist Council of Ministers presided over by Mussolini. On Sept. 18, for example, there was a lengthy discussion about the attitude to be adopted when the Germans evacuate Liguria, Dombardy, and Piedmont. The Government decided to remain as long as possible on Italian soil.

Troop Question Difficult

An especially difficult problem is the fate of hundreds of Fascist hierarchs and of the Fascist troops now stationed in northern Italy.

Signor Farinacci has charged that out of four Italian divisions trained in Germany only two are actually on Italian soil, where they are kept in reserve instead of being sent to the front. It is possible that Signor Farinacci's eagerness to send the Fascist troops to the front led to the failure of the Ricci-Farinacci plot, since Field Marshal Albert Kesselring has never been in favor of using the unreliable Fascist divisions for combat duty.

About three weeks ago, Marshal Graziani and Signor Pavolini reportedly conferred with Marshal Kesselring at the latter's headquarters in order to find a satisfactory solution. Marshal Graziani proposed that the "Republican Army" be withdrawn first to the Veneto and then taken to Germany.

Marshal Kesselring, however, was not interested in an immediate decision. Similarly, no agreement could be reached regarding the fate of the Fascist hierarchs in northern Italy. Signor Pavolini suggested that not only the Government and the more important collaborators should be withdrawn to safety, but also officials in the still occupied towns and provinces. According to reports, the Fascists have been deeply impressed by events in France and Belgium where hundreds of collaborationists were left to their fate.

Rail Wages Raised

Meanwhile, the concentration of Fascist leaders in the border regions is continuing. Advices from Varese near the Swiss frontier speak of 18 ex-prefects, 14 ex-vice-prefects, 15 ex-questori, and a great number of ex-Federal Commissioners and minor hierarchs who have gathered there in the hope of finding refuge abroad.

Mussolini is still at his Headquarters in Garda and it is noteworthy in connection with Signor Farinacci's press attacks that the Fascist press has been quite busy building up the "Duce's" political prestige. The papers have denied rumors to the effect that Mussolini had retired to the Alto Adige. It was pointed out that recent pay raises for railway personnel were due to Mussolini's personal intervention. Similar assertions have been made regarding the status of Italian internees in Germany.

Besides Mussolini continues to address himself to the people of northern Italy through the medium of the editorial columns of Corrierer della Sera.

Anti-Fascist Author Returns to Rome

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 17

Ignazio Silone, Italian politician and author of the anti-Fascist novels "Bread and Water" and "Fontamara," has arrived in Rome from Switzerland, where he lived in exile after the fall of France.

Emanuele Modigliani, leader of the Italian Socialist Party, has returned also from exile in Switzerland.

Swastika on Way Out

Associated Press

Citizens of Eupen Remove Nazi Symbol

This town in Belgium was incorporated into the German Reich in 1940. With its liberation by the Allies, citizens engaged in pleasant task of removing this German insignia from a police station.

Possible Anti-Franco Revolt Seen by del Vayo

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The shaky regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, undermined by resistance from within and without, may quite possibly be overthrown by democratic forces within a few months, in the opinion of J. Alverez del Vayo, former Foreign Minister of Spain in the Cabinet of Loyalist Premier Juan Negrin, and ranking Spanish Republican in the United States.

"I am absolutely convinced that in a matter of months—perhaps as little as two months—the showdown will come in Spain," Señor del Vayo told this reporter. Although Franco and the Falange found encouragement in the statement of Mr. Churchill to the House of Commons at a moment when their fortunes were very low, the situation is so bad that they cannot avoid a crisis.

"They could go on and on, of course, if there were no alternative. But there is an alternative: the Republic.

"The problem now is to synchronize the Republican forces inside and outside Spain. Spanish émigrés are awaiting with great interest the results of the efforts of Dr. Negrin to unify the various elements of the Republic, all of which are represented outside Spain."

From other sources it is learned today that Dr. Negrin may go to Mexico in the near future to attempt the organization of a full-fledged Republican government in exile. The former Premier has been in London since 1940, doing war research. He has remained completely aloof from politics, in the belief that he should do nothing to embarrass the Allies in any way during a difficult period.

Now his friends believe that he is ready to break his silence. He is the one man who could bring all Republican factions together.

A forerunner of complete unification is the Spanish National Union which has already been established by Spanish refugees from Franco's rule on French soil. It includes such groups as the National Alliance of Catalonia, the Basque and Young Republican Combatant groups, and leading Spanish intellectuals.

Spanish Republicans with the French Maquis, armed with weapons supplied by the Allies and appropriated from the Germans, have helped to liberate many towns in southern France, including Vichy itself. With the aid and encouragement of the French Forces of the Interior they have also taken over the Spanish Embassy and consulates throughout the south of France.

These forces, some 40,000 strong, constitute in effect a Spanish Republican Army on the borders of Spain. They have a small corps of tanks and a fleet of trucks which they have pieced together from German and French wreckage. The tanks are named after famous battles and places in the Spanish war, such as Guadalajara, Toledo and Oviedo.

This small army is now reported to have penetrated into northern Spain, where guerrilla activity has been greatest throughout the period of Franco's rule. Armed opposition to the Spanish Fascists has steadily increased here since the landings in Normandy, and now Spanish Republicans in France have apparently made liaison with the guerrillas.

On Aug. 23, a radiocast from Valencia made available by OWI had complained that "destructive elements from southern France" were sending agents to Barcelona "to perform acts of sabotage and various crimes."

Madrid's Radio Nacional quoted an article in the Falangist paper Arriba on Oct. 4 as saying that Spain "could not look with indifference on" the political situation in southern France, where "a mine field of politics" has developed following liberation.

On the same day Toulouse Radio in France, operated by Spanish Republicans, appealed to patriots inside Spain to join with Spanish National Union forces and fight against Franco for "independence and sovereignty." The Toulouse transmitter reported that the French frontier in the Andorra sector had been closed by Spanish authorities. "According to reports," it added, "this measure has been taken as the result of considerable guerrilla warfare in northern Spain."

On Oct. 11 the Franco regime announced it had offered Gen. Charles de Gaulle "full facilities to extirpate groups of Spanish subversive elements now active in southern France." The French, the statement added, "are fraternizing with the Spanish rebels and encouraging them to make raids on Spanish frontier regions."

The worried Spanish Fascists have abandoned all hope of an Axis victory or stalemate. As early as the first week in August Arriba was quoted as saying that operations in Britanny had become "a true American promenade" and asking, "What has become of the resistance of the Germans?"

Trust in Germany Gone

On Sept. 10 El Espanol, a weekly paper owned by the chief of the Spanish press, came out with a remarkable statement that Germany had "betrayed her trust as the defender of Europe against Communism," and expressed the fear that the Germans might even swing to "National Communism" in an effort to prolong their existence as a nation.

Two weeks later Arriba said: "The position of Germany since the landings in Holland and the penetration of the West Wall is . . . completely hopeless."

Russia continues to exert pressure on Spain. On Sept. 25, three weeks after the Franco Government had denied any intention of allowing German refugees to enter Spain, Moscow Radio alleged that the Falange was recruiting Hitler agents "hastily sent abroad . . . and supplied with money." The radio quoted a London press report that "every six hours a German airplane arrived (in Barcelona) with 24 Germans on board."

Another Moscow broadcast alleged that there were 300,000 Germans living in Spain, carrying out espionage work, running Spanish war plants, recruiting workers for Nazi war projects, and maintaining contact with the Fascist Government of Argentina.

Spanish Republican leaders fear that conservative forces in England and America may try to bolster the Franco regime in a mistaken effort to prevent "chaos." According to Señor del Vayo, "Once the Republic is re-established, there will be absolute order in Spain. The prospect of chaos in the Spanish situation would come if certain conservative elements in the Allied nations should win the upper hand and try to stop the Spanish people in their determination to get rid of Franco."

Argentina Brought In

In a speech to a conference sponsored by the Nation Associates in New York last week, Señor del Vayo added that to force General de Gaulle to take measures against the Spaniards now would plunge him into a conflict with the Forces of the Interior at a time when national unity is essential in France.

He warned that it would have a very disturbing effect throughout Latin America if it should become known that the United States was supporting the British reactionaries in their desire to maintain Franco in power at any cost.

"As long as Franco is in power in Spain," he added, "the Argentine fascist Government will maintain its contacts with the Nazis and will prepare the ground throughout the Western Hemisphere for the gigantic plot now brewing in Buenos Aires under the aegis of General Farrell."

Meanwhile, the closing down of American purchasing offices in Spain—now that shipments to Germany can no longer be made—has had the effect of undermining the fascist economy. The United States had spent $160,000,000 in less than three years in buying commodities to keep them out of German hands.

Spanish Radio Claims Situation Well in Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 17

Declaring that "close cooperation" between the Spanish Army and the Falange have the fate of Spain "well in hand," the Spanish home radio said the Syndical elections to be held soon in Spain "are no elections to decide the fate of Spain" and concern "only workers and artisans."

In a radiocast reported by the Federal Communications Commission, Spain's Radio Nacional said these Syndical elections would be the first of their kind to be held in Spain, with their object "to give these workers a chance to elect their own representatives and to solve the problems of their working and living conditions."

Boat Tops America in Season

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 17 (CP)—The first voyage ever completed in a single season through the treacherous Northwest Passage across the Arctic top of America was triumphantly completed last night by the little Royal Canadian Mounted Police schooner St. Roch.

It was the third successful voyage through the route charted by Ronald Amundsen, famous Norwegian explorer, who laid out the course in a 36-month voyage from 1903 to 1906, sailing from east to west.

In October, 1942, the 80-foot St. Roch completed a west-to-east voyage through the passage in two and a quarter years. It started the return from Halifax, N. S., last July 22, and had expected to winter somewhere in the Herschel Bay region.

Good time, however, led the schooner's captain, R. C. M. P. Sergeant Henry A. Larsen of Vancouver, to push on through in the single year.

The voyage, he said, was a "perfect cruise," and added: "The route through the Northwest Passage is suitable for summer traffic by wooden vessels. The St. Roch was specially built to penetrate and withstand the pressure of the ice floes which close in on ships in the Arctic oceans."

Many Countries Put Housing High on Reconstruction List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The distracted woman who lived in the proverbial shoe had nothing on the world's housing dilemma today. There are just "too many children" for the available housing facilities, and due to lack of materials, labor, and transportation, practially nothing can be done about it until after the war.

The sudden influx of refugees, military personnel, and persons seeking employment since 1939 doubled the population of many "war-boom" towns like Casablanca, Morocco, causing acute housing shortages, despite an over-abundance of dwelling units during the prewar period.

Plan New Housing

However, trade reports reaching the United States Department of Commerce from time to time indicate that many countries are planning extensive construction programs to begin immediately succeeding the war.

Britain's plans include the construction of 100,000 houses during the first postwar year, and another 200,000 by the end of the second year, meanwhile accelerating production of prefabricated houses.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the situation is so acute that single women and widows who do not maintain households are ineligible to lease apartment dwellings.

Most of Switzerland's chief industrial cities lack sufficient housing, but with the aid of the Government, apartment houses, one-family dwellings, and barracks are scheduled for early construction.

Eire Starts Building

Dublin, Eire, has already begun work on a $16,000,000 project providing employment for 1,600 workers for 10 years. In the Union of South Africa a $32,000,000 project is to be completed in the next 12 months. Johannesburg alone is planning to spend $100,000,000 for housing.

Australia plans a minimum of 50,000 new houses annually after the war. Canada anticipates the need for 320,000 low-cost dwellings and 125,000 farm houses during the first postwar year. Montreal plans 10,000 new $4,000 dwellings to be constructed annually for five years. In St. John's, Newfoundland, 1,200 houses are called for in the initial program of a new Housing Corporation.

'Intrepid Action' Wins U. S. Highest Medal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—An infantry officer who held a key hill position alone, shattering Japanese charges with carbine fire and hand grenades, although twice wounded, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The War Department said that the "intrepid action" of Capt. Robert Sheldon Scott of Santa Fe, N. M., inspired his men to efforts which resulted in the capture of Munda air strip, major objective in the battle for New Georgia Island. Captain Scott is 6 feet four inches tall.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, educational background, experience, selling and bookkeeping, wishes position with future; consider resident in or near Boston; references, MISS TODD, Com. 6406.

EXCELLENT cook and baker, no housework; refined, intelligent; prefers winters in Florida. MRS. BOCK, Washingtonville, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL secretary or clerk; wide experience all office detail; unencumbered, free to go anywhere. L-1 2618, Lewis Tower, Phila., Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG mechanical engineer with broad production tooling and organizational experience desires connection with small New England manufacturing firm. Box 500-S, 3-101, General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

YOUNG engineer with broad production experience desires connection with small boat-building firm planning postwar production of stock boats. Box 500-S, 3-101 General Motors Building, Detroit 2, Michigan.

MIAMI, FLA.—Manufacturers' representative desires accounts for groceries, hardware, variety and department stores for state of Florida. Box 12, The Christian Science Monitor, 1239 Ingraham Building.

JEWELERS

FINE ENGRAVING
WIDMER, 31 WEST ST., BOSTON

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HOTEL leased 6 years, Muscatine, Iowa; good investment. Write CARRIE DERMEDY, 221 Whitaker Building, Davenport, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

OFFICES WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Man desires practitioner's office; part time. Man's office preferred. Phone, TEmple 5139.

ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Pleasant room, single or double, near subway, busses; garage also available; home privileges optional; suitable for practitioner; business woman's home. Box P-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS WANTED

N. Y. C.—Young business girl desires room in private home or apartment, preferably East side vicinity Rockefeller Center. Write Box #B 28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

TWO young married women want room and board, if possible, with private family or boarding house, 3 or 4 months, in Florida, after November. Write MRS. WILLIAM ISAAC, 108 East 66 St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Room and board in Cambridge for woman. Tro. 1868, 3 Church St., Cambridge, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

DOGS FOR SALE

GRAFMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272—For sale, German Shepherds, $75 up, Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be well mannered; $75 per mo.; folder on request.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Home-made aprons, necktie style; florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA P. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's fur coat, lined with Eastern mink; perfect condition. Call Ken. 8380, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS

The Best in Quality and Fashion

Mink, Broadtail, Persian Lamb Coat, Silver Fox, Sables, etc. Restyling our specialty.

345 7th Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Penns. 62278

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, between Park Street Subway and First National Bank (Temple Place), $1,000 Baltimore & Ohio 5% bond, due 1995. Notify EMILY K. IDE, TRO. 8987 or EDWIN GINN, 85 Water Street, LIB. 9000.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 889 Boylston Street, Boston Com 4045

WANTED TO BUY

WARDROBE Trunks wanted, in fair condition, Copley Luggage Works, 472 Boylston St., Boston, Ken 1750.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

PUBLIC NOTICES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, October 10, 1944.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County November 7, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
Vote for One

DEWEY and BRICKER, Republican.
ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN, Democratic.
TEICHERT and ALBAUGH, Socialist Labor Party.
WATSON and JOHNSON, Prohibition Party.

GOVERNOR
Vote for One

Horace T. Cahill of Braintree, Republican.
Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Democratic.
Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor Party.
Guy S. Williams of Worcester, Prohibition.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
Vote for One

Robert F. Bradford of Cambridge, Republican.
John B. Carr of Somerville, Democratic.
Alfred Erickson of Quincy, Prohibition.
George Leo McGlynn of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.

SECRETARY
Vote for One

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Margaret M. O'Riordan of Boston, Democratic.
Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor Party.

TREASURER
Vote for One

Fred J. Burrell of Medford, Republican.
John E. Hurley of Boston, Democratic.
Herbert Crabtree of Holyoke, Socialist Labor Party.
Earle L. Smith of Wellesley, Prohibition.

AUDITOR
Vote for One

Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Frank A. Goodwin of Fairhaven, Republican.
Gote Elvel Palmquist of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.
Charles E. Vaughan of Brockton, Prohibition.

ATTORNEY GENERAL
Vote for One

Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Republican.
Francis E. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.
Howard B. Rand of Haverhill, Prohibition.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS
Vote for One
(To fill vacancy.)

John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, Democratic.
Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican.
Bernard G. Kelly of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Seventh District

Ernest Bentley of Winthrop, Republican.
Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Tenth District

William A. Carey of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Eleventh District

Lester W. Bowen of Somerville, Republican.
James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Twelfth District

Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN
Vote for One
Thirteenth District

Andrew T. Clancy of Brockton, Democratic.
Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican.

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Second District

Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Samuel George Thorner of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Third District

Frank A. Brooks of Concord, Republican.

COUNCILLOR
Vote for One
Fourth District

John J. Sawtelle of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
First Suffolk District

William R. Conley of Chelsea, Democratic.
George Fred Mitchell of Revere, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Second Suffolk District

Robert L. Lee of Boston, Republican—Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Third Suffolk District

Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
Edmund V. Lane of Boston, Democratic.

PUBLIC NOTICES (Continued)

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fourth Suffolk District

Leo J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Fifth Suffolk District

Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic.
James S. Tremblay of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR
Vote for One
Sixth Suffolk District

Maurice M. Goldman of Boston, Republican.
Charles I. Taylor of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
Seventh Suffolk District

Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One
Middlesex and Suffolk District

Benjamin J. Bowen of Newton, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One
Norfolk and Suffolk District

Richard S. Bowers of Brookline, Republican.
James E. Glidea of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
First Suffolk District

Enrico Cappucci of Boston, Democratic.
Francis V. Matera of Boston, Democratic.
Michael Pastore of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Second Suffolk District

David M. Cleary of Boston, Democratic.
James P. McDevitt of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Third Suffolk District

Edmund E. Capodilupo of Boston, Democratic.
George T. Lanigan of Boston, Democratic.
Gabriel Francis Piemonte of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourth Suffolk District

John D. Brown of Boston, Republican.
Perlie Dyar Chase of Boston, Republican.
Rita M. Moylan of Boston, Democratic.
Francis J. Shannon of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifth Suffolk District

Stuart C. Rand of Boston, Republican.
Gustav H. Rathgeber of Boston, Democratic.
Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixth Suffolk District

John E. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic.
John E. Powers of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventh Suffolk District

Richard A. Kelly of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eighth Suffolk District

Ernest W. Dullea of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Ninth Suffolk District

Laurence H. Banks of Boston, Republican.
Dennis P. Glynn of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Tenth Suffolk District

Timothy J. McInerney of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Eleventh Suffolk District

Frederick R. Harvey, Jr. of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twelfth Suffolk District

Florence E. Cook of Boston, Democratic.
George Greene of Boston, Democratic—Republican.
Rudolph B. Thornton of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Thirteenth Suffolk District

Edward A. Hutchinson, Jr. of Boston, Democratic.
Gerald F. Scally of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fourteenth Suffolk District

Annette Glick of Boston, Republican.
Saul Gurvitz of Boston, Republican.
Charles Kaplan of Boston, Democratic.
Charles Miller of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Fifteenth Suffolk District

John Henry Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas F. Reilly of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Sixteenth Suffolk District

Philip McMorrow of Boston, Democratic.
Edward J. Mulligan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Seventeenth Suffolk District

Walter A. Bennett of Boston, Republican.
Richard Kiddle of Boston, Republican.
Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
John C. Wickes of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Eighteenth Suffolk District

Michael Paul Feeney of Boston, Democratic.
Edwin L. Marshall of Boston, Republican.
George F. Oakes of Boston, Republican.
John T. Padden of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Nineteenth Suffolk District

Francis N. Balch of Boston, Republican.
Robert G. Connolly of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas J. Howard of Boston, Republican.
James E. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Three
Twentieth Suffolk District

Philip C. Burr of Boston, Republican.
Edmond J. Donlan of Boston, Democratic.
Eric A. Nelson of Boston, Republican.
George B. Norton of Boston, Democratic.
Roderick L. O'Handly of Boston, Democratic.
Bernard J. Reid of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-first Suffolk District

Charles D. Driscoll of Boston, Democratic.
Louis Lobel of Boston, Republican.
Maurice P. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.
Ernest W. Shaw of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for Two
Twenty-second Suffolk District

Charles J. Artesani of Boston, Democratic.
Maurice H. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-third Suffolk District

Patrick Cronin of Chelsea, Democratic.
Joseph Margolis of Chelsea, Republican, pendent.
Edmund J. Nelligan of Chelsea, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-fourth Suffolk District

Samuel Falkof of Chelsea, Republican.
Edward A. McCarthy of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-fifth Suffolk District

Peter J. Jordan of Revere, Democratic—Republican.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Republican—Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT
Vote for One
Twenty-sixth Suffolk District

Joseph F. Haley of Winthrop, Democratic.
Walter Smith of Winthrop, Independent.
Arthur F. Verney of Winthrop, Republican.

SHERIFF
Vote for One
Suffolk County

William P. Bond of Boston, Republican.
Frederick R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
First Suffolk District

George Leary of Boston, Democratic.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Second Suffolk District

Elmer P. Atherton of Boston, Republican.
John J. Coyne of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Third Suffolk District

Raymond P. Brennan of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Fourth Suffolk District

Thomas L. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.
David J. Mintz of Boston, Republican.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Fifth Suffolk District

George W Boland of Boston, Republican.
Francis J. Sheehan of Boston, Democratic.

COMMISSIONERS TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for Two
Chelsea District

Jacob Ballen of Chelsea, Republican.
Ambrose Donovan of Chelsea, Democratic.
Israel Sheinker of Chelsea, Republican.
Frank T. Whalen of Chelsea, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Revere District

Stuart D. Bunnell of Revere, Republican.
Herbert F. Jeffrey of Revere, Democratic.

COMMISSIONER TO APPORTION SUFFOLK COUNTY INTO REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS
Vote for One
Winthrop District

Carl R. Wheeler of Winthrop, Republican.

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 1.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Shall an amendment to the constitution to provide for a Fair, Concise Summary, instead of a Description, of Each Proposed Amendment to the Constitution and Each Law submitted to the People, under the Initiative and the Referendum, and Certain Changes relative to the Filing of Initiative Petitions which is further described as follows:—

This amendment amends Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution by striking out section three under the heading "The Initiative. II. Initiative Petitions" and inserting in place thereof a new section which provides.—

That an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment of a law shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the Commonwealth and shall be submitted to the Attorney General not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the General Court into which it is to be introduced. It may be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth if the Attorney General shall certify that the measure and its title are in proper form and that it is not, affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent.

The Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers. He shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed measure, as determined by the Attorney General as it will appear upon the ballot, together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All such petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the Secretary not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the Legislature into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII under the heading "The Referendum. III. Referendum Petitions." is also amended by striking out the second sentence of such section and inserting in place thereof provisions that the Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of signers of a referendum petition on a law requesting that the operation of such law be suspended subsequent to the first ten signers and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as determined by the Attorney General as it will appear upon the ballot, together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.

Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII under the heading "The Referendum. III. Referendum Petitions." is also amended by striking out the third sentence of such section and inserting in place thereof provisions that the Secretary shall provide blanks for the use of signers subsequent to the first ten signers of a referendum petition asking for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.

Article XLVIII is further amended by striking out subheading "III. Form of Ballot" and subheading "IV. Information for Voters" under the heading "General Provisions" and inserting in place thereof new subheadings III and IV, which provide, respectively:

III. FORM OF BALLOT.

A fair, concise summary of each proposed amendment to the Constitution and each law submitted to the people as determined by the Attorney General shall be printed on the ballot. The Secretary shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized in said article of amendment, to be printed on the ballot in the following form:

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below. (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)? Yes.—No.

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below. (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)? Yes.—No.

(Set forth summary here)

IV. INFORMATION FOR VOTERS.

The Secretary shall print and send to each registered voter the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, with the names of the majority and minority members and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot and, in such manner as may be provided by law, other arguments for and against the measure.—**which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 201 votes in the affirmative and 2 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 214 votes in the affirmative and 3 in the negative.**—be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 2.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Shall an amendment to the constitution to provide that the General Court may prescribe the terms and conditions under which pardons of offences which are felonies may be granted which is further described as follows:—

This article of amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article VIII of section 1 of chapter II of Part the Second of the Constitution, which vested the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, with the full and unrestricted power of pardoning offences of which a person is convicted, except such as persons may be convicted of before the Senate by an impeachment of the House, and adopts a new Article VIII in place thereof.

This new Article VIII vests the pardoning power in the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, but provides further that if the offence to be pardoned is a felony the Legislature shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted.

The new Article VIII contains the same provision as the old with relation to the ineffectiveness of pardons granted before a conviction.—**which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 199 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 198 votes in the affirmative and 0 in the negative,**—be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 3
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Shall an amendment to the constitution restoring Annual Sessions of the General Court and an Annual Budget which is further described as follows:—

This amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article LXXII of the Amendments which provided for biennial sessions of the Legislature and a biennial budget, and makes effective those earlier provisions of the Constitution and is Amendments which were annulled or affected by said Article LXXII.—**which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 172 votes in the affirmative and 38 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 12, 1943, received 188 votes in the affirmative and 52 in the negative,**—be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 4.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

Shall an amendment to the constitution providing for Absent Voting by Qualified Voters who by Reason of Physical Disability are unable to vote in Person which is further described as follows:—

This amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts annuls Article XLV of the Amendments to the Constitution which related to absentee voting and adopts in its place a new Article XLV which authorizes the Legislature to provide for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the Commonwealth who at the time of such an election are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person,—**which proposed amendment was approved by the General Court and in a joint session of the two branches held July 8, 1941, received 171 votes in the affirmative and 30 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 27, 1943, received 184 votes in the affirmative and 61 in the negative.**—be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 5
LAW SUBMITTED UPON REFERENDUM AFTER PASSAGE

Shall a law described as follows:—This law amends chapter 271 of the General Laws by striking out section 22A, as previously amended, and inserting in place thereof a new section 22A, which provides that conducting or promoting a game of whist or bridge in connection with which prizes are offered to be won by chance, or allowing such a game to be conducted or promoted, shall not authorize the prosecution, arrest or conviction of any person for such acts under chapter 271 of the General Laws, which deals with crimes against public policy, if the entire proceeds of the charges for admission to such game are donated solely to charitable, civic, educational, fraternal or religious purposes. This new section does not contain, as did the section now stricken out, provisions authorizing the licensing and conducting of the game of beano.—**which section was approved by both branches of the General Court by vote not recorded.**—be approved?

YES ☐ NO ☐

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:—

(a) If a vote desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" in question one, "YES" on question two and "No" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)?

YES ☐ NO ☐

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Dewey Says Administration 'Lives on Planned Conflict'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of a campaign speech here last night by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential candidate.

Fellow Americans:

I am happy to come to Missouri to carry on the battle for honest and competent government. I am happy also to salute your distinguished Republican Governor, who, next January, will become United States Senator, Forrest C. Donnell, and your next Governor, Jean Paul Bradshaw.

It is clear by now that the New Deal has been taken over by the combination of corrupt big city bosses, Communists, and fellow travelers. The people of Missouri have shown their independence before by throwing off the rule of the corrupt Pendergast machine. In the light of that record, I am sure they will never permit men who are products of that machine to succeed in their current attempt to take over our National Government.

Face Big Decision

The war in Europe is drawing to a close. But hard tasks remain. We must speed the drive for final victory. We must put behind our fighting men the backing of competent, effective government at home. We must make sure that when total victory is won, those fighting men are brought home promptly. We must take the leadership in bringing about effective international co-operation to prevent a future war.

We in America face a mighty decision. Ten million heroes will be coming home, entitled to the fruits of victory—a prospering country with security and opportunity to get ahead. Millions of workers in war plants will demand their right to a good job in peace industry at good wages with security and stable employment. The farmers of America have a right to know that their tremendous efforts in the face of inadequate help and machinery will be rewarded by a new future of freedom from regimentation with stable and good prices for the fruits of their labor.

Is the tired and quarrelsome New Deal all America has to offer? Must we go back to leaf raking and doles? Must our returning heroes go on the same old WPA? Must our farmers go back to detailed control by a host of New Deal agents, with falling prices to boot?

These questions will all be decided in this election. The freedom and future of our country are at stake. Never in the history was it so important that we have a government which will be respected at home and respected abroad. Never was it so important that we choose a government which can restore our job-making machinery. Jobs and opportunity for every American and our chance for a lasting peace—all depend on this election.

Now, what kind of administration do we need for the mighty problems we shall face after the war? As never before we shall need a government that meets these simple tests:

1. Is it honest?
2. Are the people who run it trained and competent for their jobs?
3. Is it a government with faith in the future of America and a wholehearted determination to make our system work?

Let us apply these simple tests to what we now have, so that we can find out whether it's time for a change.

Constant Bickering

For 12 years the New Deal has treated us to constant bickering, quarreling, and back-biting by the most spectacular collection of incompetent people who ever held public office. We must not trust our future to such people as Harry Hopkins, Madam Perkins and Harold Ickes. Certainly America can do better. I propose that we will do better.

But we can never do better under the New Deal. The scars of its own failures and its own quarrels are too deep. Going right back to its beginning, if it wasn't

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Dewey Assails New Deal As 11½-Year Era of Bungling

Continued from Page 1

a free-for-all fight in the NRA, it was Messrs. Ickes and Hopkins fighting over who got four billion borrowed dollars to spend on PWA or WPA. It was Henderson and Ickes squabbling over the right to be gasoline czar or a fight between the Rubber Director and the Undersecretary of War. If it wasn't the OPA fighting within itself, it was Mr. Ickes denouncing the War Labor Board for its part in what he called "a black and stupid chapter in the history of the home front," and so forth, including a recapulation of the famous Jesse Jones-Vice-President Wallace feud familiar to all.

Accusation: "The New Deal has treated us to constant bungling."

New Testimony: "This Administration has lived on conflict. They plan it that way. Listen to the President's executive order No. 9334. It says in part: 'The Secretary of Agriculture and the

Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Case Against Idolatry," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre. The lecturer was introduced by Helen Chaffee Elwell, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is my privilege to welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science in behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city. Also to advise you that the lecture will be printed in full in today's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

One of the outstanding victories of this war is the recognized fact that countless men and women, both in the armed services and we at home, have been forced to turn to God as the only protecting and saving power.

It has been learned that reliance on any human device or so-called power is inadequate and futile, is in fact, idolatry. This knowledge turns one wholeheartedly to God as the only source of safety and salvation. This is a great forward step in the progress of mankind.

Christian Science comes to mankind to reveal the true nature of the one God and to fulfill the Scriptural statement " . . . The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him."

Dr. John M. Tutt is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. His subject is: "Christian Science: Its Case Against Idolatry."

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, says: "Infinite Mind is the creator, and creation is the infinite image or idea emanating from this Mind." Again she writes: "Creation is ever appearing, and must ever continue to appear from the nature of its inexhaustible source. Mortal sense inverts this appearing and calls ideas material." Christian Science thus teaches that creation and being are not material but spiritual or divinely mental. That they, though complete, are never ended; and that their continuous unfoldment as God's likeness and image is indeed new every morning. To him that diligently and expectantly seeks Him, God's creative essence is seen in the progressively unfolding sense of man's spiritual being and acting. How marvelous to know the Science of being is also the Science of doing! Being is consciousness—Mind and its idea, God inseparable from man, the divine oneness. God is Mind expressing the idea of God, man, and this man includes the real you and me. Christian Science reveals the eternal facts, and eternal facts are present facts. They can be known to the human consciousness. The infant thought, His "little one," is the beginning realization in human consciousness, the ever growing understanding, of the facts of being. The desire and effort to acquire and enlarge that sense of conscious being may be called prayer. Answered prayer is the ever increasing awareness of good, of God and creation. And it is to the human experience, the utilization of the eternal facts as they become evident to the human consciousness. God is not apart from us. He is our God. He is Mind, Life, Soul, Truth, Principle, Spirit, Love. These terms are names for Deity as given by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook. She found them in, or implied in, the Bible. Our every intelligent act demonstrates that God is divine Mind, and is directing our way. Our every loving thought and deed illustrates that God is divine Love, eternally actuating us. Every truthful idea may become to us an evidence of the Christ, demonstrating that God is divine Truth, our being, preserving us, healing us, and saving us from Satan and its lies about us. Our every conformity with law and order proves that God is divine Principle, legalizing our existence, enabling us to prove we are indeed His legitimate and law abiding children. Our every least awareness of spiritual sense exhibits God as divine Spirit, excluding matter and material sense from our makeup. Every harmonious moment, every blissful instant, every feeling of beauty and appreciation of art may thrill us with realization that God is divine Soul, refining and cultivating us. Every conscious moment hints God to be divine Life, certifying our very existence. In the words of the Psalmist: "Who is so great a God as our God?" All there is to man is his reflection of the divine Mind, Love, Life, Truth, Soul, Spirit, Principle. Every true and eternal quality or element in man is a derivation of God, an emanation of Him. The only emanation of Mind is idea. The grandeur of man's outlook is his insight, the knowledge of God and His creation. Man's self-consciousness is inseparable from what God knows. And so imbued can we become with the truth of our real being, that we can deal safely with misconceptions and misstatements of ourselves and God. So clearly can we realize the true God and man, that we can become competent to unmask false gods and false images and likenesses of true being, to reverse and correct all lies about God and man, our real selves.

Mrs. Eddy Had Spiritual Vision

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, and the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement, performed a Christly office. From her orthodox religious beginning she was deeply spiritual and consistently progressive. Through all her experiences, and many of them were bitter and painful, heartaches and bodily ills, her vision of spiritual reality and supremacy became clearer, and less hampered by matter and sinful sense. The culminating experience of her own physical healing through the power of Christ and her subsequent discovery of the Science of Christ, made Mrs. Eddy a worthy teacher and Leader. Under her teaching and leadership a host of individuals have found that Christ is as available and as mighty to save now as on that winter's day when Mrs. Eddy unreservedly put her humanly hopeless case in God's hands, and was healed. The beneficiaries of her pioneering in the realm of Spirit rightly love and revere her, their helper, guide and counsellor. But they do not, as some critics have claimed, idolize Mrs. Eddy. From her early childhood, when she listened for the voice of God and heard it, to her last words, "God is my Life," Mrs. Eddy worshipped God, the divine Mind. She did not bow down to the human sense of ego. The modesty and humility of such a life echoes the Psalmist's adoration of God in the line: "Thy gentleness hath made me great." Mrs. Eddy through her life, and her inspired writings, is the Leader of the Movement she founded, the Leader of the Church she established, and the Leader of all true Christian Scientists. They need no other leader. The Church could have no other leader. In an era when false leadership has wrought such havoc upon the world, Christian Scientists can go securely because their Leader followed Christ. Walking in the steps of the Master, she devoted her life to the service of her fellow man. Greater love hath no man.

Christian Science Bars Self-Worship

Christian Science makes its case against self-worship, whether idolatry of one's self or of other selves. Self-worship is motivated both by wrong desire and by fear. And these errors induce such false qualities of thought as covetousness, which Paul told the Colossians is idolatry, and the "image of jealousy," which according to Ezekiel, "provoketh to jealousy." These twin idols, covetousness and jealousy, are rebuked by Jesus when he says: "For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Yet do we not see this idolatry of self and other selves in the fierce jealousy towards other persons, and the covetousness of things and people? Consider the too frequent possessiveness of a parent towards a child, and vice versa. the possessiveness of a husband towards a wife, and vice versa. the possessiveness towards material things. Is it any wonder the apostle said the love of money is the root of all evil? Acquisitiveness and possessiveness, born of the false gods of covetousness and jealousy, are aspects of self-worship against which Christian Science makes a clear and conclusive case. Indeed against all aspects of self-worship Christian Science thunders further. amplification of the first commandment:—"Thou shalt not bear false witness;" thou shalt not evidence materiality, but spirituality. "Thou shalt not commit adultery;" thou shalt not mix other systems with Christian Science. "Thou shall not kill;" thou shalt not smother with the things of this world the unfolding sense of Life as God. "Thou shalt not steal," thou shalt not dispossess thought of spiritual sense. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain;" thou shalt not declare evil to be good, or matter to be real or to be desirable. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" remember "the irradiance of Life" to keep it uncontaminated by mortal conceptions of existence. "Honor thy father and thy mother;" honor the divine Mind, Love, for "him only shalt thou serve."

Jesus Healed Through Power of Christ

In Christian Science religion and medicine are one and inseparable; one worships God as Healer as well as Saviour. The office of Christ is set forth in Jesus' example. He healed the sick and saved the sinning in one and the same way, namely, by the corrective and preventive power of Christ, the spiritual idea of Truth, over error of belief. This Christly power to heal and save Jesus said his followers should understand and use. In Christian Science a consistent effort is being made to follow Christ Jesus in his healing office.

In no way has humanity bowed down to idols more persistently and more fatuously than in its worship of the false gods of medicine. Belief in the curative power of matter is inherent in mortal man in all the history of the human race. Through the centuries the gods of medicine have changed form, but not their matter basis and false claims. In all ages material medicine has been a false claimant to the healing and saving power of Christ. The case of Christian Science against material medicine calls for a proper reduction of disease to its falsely mental state. Science and Health says, "the mental state is called a material state." We need to know disease, the material state, for what it is actually, an erroneous condition of thought, subject to correction with Truth. Truth reversing, rejecting, and replacing error of belief makes the case of Christian Science against material medicine. In the words of Science and Health, Jesus' demonstrations show "his disregard of matter and its so-called laws." Can we call ourselves Christians rightly when we regard matter and its so-called laws by acknowledging them and making concessions to them? Are we not rather bringing forth the fruits of Christianity only as we scientifically disregard matter and its supposed laws? We should always remember that Science and Health declares unequivocally: "There is *no disease*." This is a literal statement of truth to be taken literally. Then if there is no disease, there is surely no cause of disease and no effects from it. There is no etiology, no pathology, no bacteriology, no diagnosis, no prognosis. These are all idols, and like all false gods, they orginate in and thrive on fear, or false belief. It is as idolatrous then to adhere to the theory of disease as to the practice of material medicine. Spirituality and the Christly power to heal and save is not gained merely by throwing away drugs while retaining faith in matter and material methods, and in the theories of material medicine. Theory and practice are not properly separable. One cannot believe in the material theories of disease without believing also in the material treatment. This may explain why under stress many of Jesus' own disciples "went back, and walked no more with him." They could accept as miracles the healings Jesus performed but could not follow Christ in the repudiation of matter and its laws. In the history of the children of Israel, we read that although repeatedly, under a wise king, they destroyed the idols out of the land, yet the groves and the high places were not removed. A portion of the Canaanites escaped destruction because the Israelites were lacking in spiritual discernment. But we have Christian Science and that is a complete equipment. All the gods of the heathen are idols. All unthinking, habitual worship based as it is on matter and the human mind, is heathenish and vain. Every pill ingested is a prayer to the false gods of medicine. How crude to swallow a pill to rid oneself of a false belief! Every physical diagnosis accepted, every material theory of disease and medicine honored is a bowing down to Aesculapius. Every added concession to material methods is a reversion to Canaan. Every clinging to the old materialism is a preservation of the groves and the high places. The Israelites did not have the final revelation of Truth. They needed to grow into a fitness and strength to exterminate the Canaanites, to cut down the groves, to destroy the high places. We today are without excuse if we continue to withhold the offensive against heathen beliefs and all their false gods. Let it not be said of us that the groves and the high places remain untaken away, and that we inflame ourselves under every green tree. The case of Christian Science against material medicine is the case of Christ, the idea of Truth against error. In Christian Science, Christ, the spiritual idea, destroys faith in material medicine. The oneness of man with God constitutes the health, wholeness, completeness of man. This spiritual idea is the Christ, the idea of Truth, and it constitutes the oneness of man, the health of man, the wealth of man, and the joyousness of man. There is power for good and for healing only in the one Mind, intelligence, for the idea of Truth alone can cast out error of belief, which is also error of body. In Second Corinthians, Paul refers to "Christ who is the image of God." Any false image, any false claim of evil to be good, is anti-Christ and to give it credence is idolatry.

Leaning on the Sustaining Infinite

The opening line of the Preface to Science and Health declares: "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." Not to those leaning on the finite, bowing down to matter, loving its pleasures and fearing its pains, not to those believing in evil, but to those whose confidence is in good.

Fear has always been a prime element in idolatry. fear, the belief in a power apart from good, the belief in evil. And the mingling of good and evil is elementary in all idols. To be sure the good attributed to a false god is only a phase of evil, since all real good actually belongs to God. Thus the good commonly accredited to material medicine and its branches is not actually good at all. No good can come from a falsity; but a falsity can be reversed, rejected and replaced by truth in the the human consciousness, and thus good will appear. Now since the human mind has always been an idolator, attributing to the nonsensical intelligence, and power, and life, good and evil, it falls out that the human mind substitutes for the old deities, a new but equally mysterious and fictitious mental devil, called error. But error is simply that which is not true or that which does not exist. It is plain that the hypothetical opposite of God, the All-in-all, could never be actual, and that it could only seem to have existence, as Mrs. Eddy has put it, by "giving reality to the unreal." If it is true then, that error as a whole has no existence, surely no phase of error has existence. Then it must be as true that there is no malicious or ignorant mental malpractice in actuality, any more than there is such a thing as disease. The necessity to eliminate from human consciousness the belief that there is either error of body or of mind is paramount. These errors of belief can never be eliminated while the human consciousness clings to them either as facts or as beliefs.

Power of Fear Is Disproved

A famous novelist once wrote a book about an African tribal devil worship, and how a little band of Englishmen set out to investigate it. The volume builds up a fantastic story of a mysterious and all-powerful god of all gods, located in the far away mountainous caves of a fabulous interior region beyond all civilization. This supreme deity was called Hieu Hieu, and his vile countenance was painted on cavern walls and mountain sides in all places, remote and near. The natives mentioned his name only in fear and trembling and horror. Everywhere the evil influence was believed it was felt. The members of many tribes bowed down to the image of Hieu Hieu, and his form was fashioned in wood, stone, metals, and gems. As the search for Hieu Hieu proceeded the hard headed and scoffing English explorers were themselves shaken in their disbelief, so dreadful were the evidences of the existence and power of this awful, obscene demon. At last they were led by frightened and reluctant natives, to the caves where legends and traditions agreed the very god himself dwelt, and from which he dominated the world. After penetrating all barriers, and the fanatical opposition of the guards and priesthood, to the innermost shrine of this master-god, the travelers found only a vacant room. The narrative concludes: There never was a Hieu Hieu! Does not this story remind one of the lines in Science and Health (p. 439): "We send our best detectives to whatever locality is reported to be haunted by Disease, but on visiting the spot, they learn that Disease was never there, for he could not possibly elude their search." And may we not properly substitute for the demon disease, the equally chimerical animal magnetism and mental malpractice?

We Must Prove Unreality of Error

We must face the issue: we can never get rid of error, disease, animal magnetism, mental suggestion, hypnotism, while believing these false demons to be facts. We have got to reach the place where we realize there is not even a supposition of error. There never was a Hieu Hieu! Nevertheless the heroes in the tale never rested till they had disposed of every claim of the legendary Hieu Hieu! Their disbelief in the existence of such a deity led them on and on to the final demonstration. They knew error's unreality and proved it. It is vitally important to note there never was a Hieu Hieu even before the fact was apparent to their eyes.

The prophet Ezekiel furnishes us the clue to the whole problem of dealing with evil, animal magnetism, hypnotism, mesmerism, suggestion, mental malpractice, furnishes the clue to the case of Christian Science against devil worship. "Then said he unto me, Son of man, hast thou seen what the ancients of the house of Israel do in the dark, every man in the chambers of his imagery?" (Ezekiel 8:12). All these evil things come from within the individual's chambers of imagery. Mass mesmerism may be identified as general erroneous belief, imaging itself in individual mortal mind, or individual chambers of imagery. But since we are fully responsible for our own thoughts and acts, shall we bow down and worship the image king mortal mind has set up? or shall we break up the images for which we are responsible in the chambers of our own thought? The man that disbelieves in error is not the man that ignores it. He is the man that believes in good to the exclusion of its supposed opposite. He is the man that finds his ideas in one Mind and rejects thereby the false concepts from the chambers of imagery. Only the believer in Hieu Hieu can be the subject of Hieu Hieu, and the victim of the visitation of his iniquity. In making our case against false gods formed in the chambers of imagery and expressed in legion of presentment, we may need to employ the proper ingredients of the letter, the correct arguments, the statements of truth, the denials of error, but we shall need to grasp these with confident hand, measuring with instinctive sense of proportion and mixing with the intuition of spiritual feeling, adding spontaneity here and inspiration there, and a measure of reasoning to clinch the case. The proper student will not depart from the Bible and the textbook of Science. But he will avoid prefunctory use of the letter. He will remember that each idol, whether disease or other abnormality, is an individual false god, conceived in the individual chambers of imagery and calling for an individual handling, a spontaneous and highly specialized application of Truth. There is the infinitely various Christ to challenge and make void the legion of error's counterfeit presentment, or images. If error appears to us in any guise whatsoever, our paramount need is to make it appear as nothing, for that alone disposes of error and makes truth real to us.

Spiritual Power Demonstrated

Science and Health tells us the ability to heal the sick and to cast out demons is a cultivated spiritual power. This cultivated ability produces a spontaneity which intuitively cuts through all the mystery and pretense of mortal mind, right down to truth. Demonstration is in the cultivation of higher states and stages of consciousness, not in the mere repetition of words, phrases, arguments. Demonstration is made at the standpoint where in the light of spiritual vision of the real, the counterfeit of good is blotted out and slips into the limbo of nothingness. What does it mean to "let God use me?" Surely to get the material sense of existence, of mind, of ability, out of the picture, and let the real man appear as intelligence and power expressed. It means to let the human inability be replaced by the divine ability of God, Mind, and man, your real self. Science and Health indicates that Moses so realized the divine oneness that the "inward voice became to him the voice of God" (S. & H. p. 321). The real man lacks nothing but possesses all good qualities. These qualities are already and always within man, they are the components of man: and of all the qualities of God did man lack one least quality, man would be less than man and God would be less than God. These good qualities are man's conscious knowledge of God and of himself, and such consciousness of good is the inward voice which becomes to us, as it did to Moses, the voice of God. This voice speaks to the human consciousness in language comprehensible to the individual, and it tells him how to proceed and what to do in any case. It makes him highly capable and efficient. It shows him man's unity with good. It brings him to divine Mind, to worship only at the throne of God and His Christ.

Jesus said to the woman at Sychar: "The hour cometh, and now is when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth." The hour that cometh and now is, surely is the ever present opportunity for demonstration of good; and it is the actuality of man yielding obedience to his divine Mind, man worshipping God, his Maker. This opportunity and this actuality never pass away nor diminish with the years. Solomon in his latter days allowed the worship of the heathenish gods of the material world to come into his life. My friend, beware of tiredness. Grow not weary in well doing, but fight the good fight against idolatry in every phase of materialism. Beware both the acute and the chronic beliefs of physical life, for both are idolatrous and both are disastrous. Remember now and always thy Creator. Then the evil days shall "come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." Then shalt thou not be "afraid of that which is high," nor shall fears "be in the way," nor shall desire fail. Science and Health thus renders the familiar passage from Ecclesiastes: "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: love God and keep His commandments: for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness." And this is the case of Christian Science against idolatry. "Little children keep yourselves from idols."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum page. Today's article is entitled "Political Duties."

Dewey Says Administration 'Lives on Planned Conflict'

(Continued from Page 10)

a free-for-all fight in the NRA, it was Messrs. Ickes and Hopkins fighting over who got 4,000,000,000 borrowed dollars to spend on PWA or WPA, it was Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ickes squabbling over the right to be gasoline czar, or a fight between the Rubber Director and the Undersecretary of War.

If it wasn't the OPA fighting with itself, it was Mr. Ickes denouncing the National War Labor Board for its part in what he called a "black—and stupid—chapter in the history of the home front. . . ."

The most disgraceful performance came when Vice-President Henry A. Wallace accused Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones of having "done much to harass the . . . effort to help shorten this war. . . ." And Mr. Jones charged the Vice-President with "malice, innuendo, half truths, and no truths at all. . . ."

"Lived on Conflict"

What kind of government is this that even a war cannot make it sober down and go to work? Little men rattling around in big jobs. Our country cannot afford the wasteful luxury of incompetent people in high places who spend their time fighting each other.

Even Mr. Roosevelt publicly confessed on Aug. 21, 1942, that these conflicts within his Administration have been a "direct and serious handicap to the prosecution of the war." How costly they have been we will never know. But we do know one thing. Twelve years of this kind of government are too long. Sixteen years of it would be intolerable.

This Administration has lived on conflict. They plan it that way. Listen to the President's executive order No. 9334, It says in part: "The Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator. . . . Shall each have authority to exercise any and all of the powers vested in the other . . ."

In other words, Mr. Roosevelt gives two men the same powers and then turns them loose to fight about it. He has been doing that for 12 straight years and it is one of the major reasons the New Deal failed in peacetime and would fail again if it got a chance. We can't afford this kind of planned, noisy chaos, and bungling in the days ahead. That's why it's time for a change.

Now there is another important reason why this New Deal Administration has been one long chapter of quarreling and confusion. That reason is the consistent practice of evading responsibility. High officials issue statements. Nobody rebukes or removes them. But when the statements later prove embarrassing, they are lightly disavowed or turned aside as unauthoritative.

Challenges Statement

Last month I challenged a statement by the National Director of Selective Service in which he said, "We can keep people in the Army about as cheaply as we could create an agency for them when they are out."

Mr. Roosevelt was quite upset. In fact, he spoke about "reckless words, based on unauthoritative sources. . . ." And last Saturday he handed out from the White House a letter from General Hershey in which the General said the idea was all his own.

Now, is Mr. Roosevelt quite accurate when he calls General Hershey, his own appointee, unauthoritative? The fact is that the Director of Selective Service is charged by law with the duty of helping to get jobs for returning veterans. If anybody in the country is an authority on that subject, he is the man.

Now, where did General Hershey get this idea Mr. Roosevelt calls "unauthoritative"? I'll tell you. He got it from another one of those "White House" releases put out by Mr. Roosevelt himself. Moreover, it was submitted by Mr. Roosevelt's own uncle, Frederick A. Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. It was the report of the Conference on Postwar Readjustment of Civilian and Military Personnel, appointed by the President. This discussed the pros and cons of speedy demobilization.

Effect of Demobilization

After saying that good reasons exist for desiring a rapid rate of military demobilization, the report goes on to say that: "Despite . . . compelling reasons for rapid military demobilization, the prospects of economic and industrial dislocation at the close of the war are so grave and the social consequences are so far-reaching that a policy of orderly, gradual, and, if necessary, delayed military demobolization has been strongly advocated. The following reasons," it goes on to say, "have been advanced.

"Rapid demobilization might throw into the labor market large numbers of men just at the time when the industries might be least able to absorb them. It might create unemployment and depression. Those in the services," this report continues, "will constitute the only large group of persons over whom the nation could, in the event of economic crisis, exercise any degree of direct control. . . ." Then it says: "The economic and social costs of retaining men in the services would be less than those involved in dealing with an unemployment depression through civilian relief. . . . "

So this idea of keeping men in the Army for fear that they won't get jobs after the war was in a report made public last year by Mr. Roosevelt himself. The New Deal has had it in mind right along.

Now, let my opponent try to pass the buck to one of his assistants. They can slip and squirm in this New Deal but when my opponent uses the word "falsification," as he did on the radio in the teamsters' speech, it comes home to haunt him.

And let me add that as long ago as last April, Mr. Roosevelt remained silent while his Director of Selective Service in a public speech in New York said he saw no purpose in letting men out of the Army "into some kind of a WPA." I do not see any such purpose either. Our fighting men ought to be brought home from the armed services at the earliest possible moment after victory and to jobs and opportunity. And that will be done when we get a new, an honest and a responsible administration in Washington.

The truth is that the New Deal has been afraid all along that when the time came to let men out of the Army there would be no jobs for them—that it would be a case of back to normalcy under the New Deal with 10,000,000 unemployed.

Spend Huge Sums

When the New Deal took office on March 4, 1933, the world-wide depression was already nearly four years old. In its first seven years it had more power than any government in our history. It spent nearly $58,000,000,000. Yet the official figures of the League of Nations prior to the outbreak of the world war show that among the major nations of the world the United States had almost the poorest record of all. Out of 22 leading industrial nations of the world, 19 had made greater recovery than the United States from the crash of 1929. All but five had exceeded the 1929 level of production and gone well beyond it. The fact is that the New Deal depression in the United States was actually holding back economic recovery all over the world.

It was Winston Churchill who, late in 1937, said: "The Washington Administration has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States . . . is actually at the present moment leading the world back into the trough of depression."

Then he added: "Those who are keeping the flag of peace and free government flying in the old world have almost the right to ask that their comrades in the new world should . . . set an example of strength and stability."

But Mr. Roosevelt ignored the warning. He went on with his war on business and employment, his experimentation—his quarrels and his chaos.

The New Deal's record at home is one long chapter of failure. But some people still tell us: "We agree that the New Deal is a failure at home but its foreign policies are very good." Let me ask you: Can an Administration which is so disunited and unsuccessful at home be any better abroad? Can an Administration which is filled with quarrels and backbiting where we can see it be any better abroad where we cannot see it? Well, the answer to that seeps through the brick wall of censorship.

For example, on Feb. 11, 1943, while we were seeking vital war materials in Brazil, an article in the New York Times told how the conflict between Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jones was being echoed among our representatives in Brazil. It went on to say that dissension among the scores of agency representatives had actually "led the Americans to participate in departmental rows among agencies of the Brazilian Government itself."

Last year a special committee of United States Senators was sent to our war theaters overseas. Read what a Democratic Senator, Richard B. Russell, said in a report to the Senate on Oct. 28, 1943. These are his words: "Our civil agencies abroad are numerous, but too often they are either working at cross purposes, or, worse to relate, in some cases have no apparent purpose."

Sees Confusion

Here is a report from the July 30, 1943, issue of the United States News. It says: ". . . In North Africa . . . field agents of half a dozen agencies — the Treasury, BEW, Lend-Lease, State Department, and others — are reported to have brought confusion to the brink of chaos."

Why is it that our representation in the vital areas abroad is on the brink of chaos? The answer is exactly the same as at home.

In addition to the duly constituted officers of the State Department and the Army and Navy, there are now operating wholly or partly all over the world the following agencies of this Administration:

The FEA, RFC, WFA, OCIAA, OSS, OWI, WSA, WRB, OAPC, OC, OWM, PWRCB, OFAR, FRC, and the ACPSAHMWA.

There are more, but that's enough.

Our country has a very important role to play in the world in the years to come. We can never achieve our objectives under an Administration too tired and worn out to bring order out of its own chaos either at home or abroad.

This nation of ours can be an inspiration to the world. We can be a steadying influence for freedom and peace. But first we must have peace in our own government. We must set our own house in order. That can never be done by a weary and worn-out Administration. It can and must be done by a fresh and vigorous administration which will restore honesty and competence to our Government.

These things we pledge to you:

An administration devoted to public service instead of public bickering.

An administration working in harmony with Congress.

An administration in which the Cabinet is restored as a responsible instrument of Government.

Promises Efficiency

An administration in which you will not have to support three men to do one man's job.

An administration which will root out waste and bring order out of chaos.

An administration which will give the people of this country value received for the taxes they pay.

An Administration made up of the ablest men and women in America who will receive full authority to do their jobs and will be let alone to do them.

An administration free from the influence of Communists and the domination of corrupt big-city machines.

An administration in which the Constitution is respected so that the liberties of our people shall again be secure.

An administration which will devote itself to the single-minded purpose of jobs and opportunity for all.

My distinguished associate John W. Bricker and I are united in our determination to these ends. We know that they can be achieved.

We are united by these objectives and a firm determination under God to achieve them. America must never go back to the insecurity, unemployment, and chaos of the New Deal. Because she must, America can and will go forward once again.

50,000,000 Expected to Vote

By the Associated Press

Henry J. Kaiser, Chairman of the Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, said at New York he expects 50,000,000 persons—a number "at least equal to that of 1940"—would vote in the election Nov. 7.

Chicago estimates put the number eligible to vote in Cook (Chicago) County at more than 2,400,000, a record total.

Radio Suit Seeks Dewey Retraction

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17 (AP)—A complaint demanding that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker, and Representative Clare Boothe Luce retract alleged "defamatory and untrue utterances" against President Roosevelt, was filed with the Federal Communications Commission today by William B. Rubin, Milwaukee attorney and former Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

Named as defendants were the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting Company, the Mutual Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network.

Mr. Rubin, bringing the action as a citizen "who uses the radio to inform himself on political matters," demanded that the broadcasting companies call upon Governor Dewey, Governor Bricker and Representative Luce "to make corrections and retractions over each and every one of the radios heretofore used by them," and that the Republican speakers hereafter be required to file manuscripts at least 48 hours before speaking and that the networks delete all false statements.

Mrs. Luce Brands P. A. C. as 'Accident'

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17 (AP)—Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut in an address last night described the Political Action Committee as a "major political accident which has befallen the historic Democratic Party, and with it the whole labor movement in America."

It is a plot, she said, which "befell as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's vacillating, unstable, confused labor policies all during his last term, and his increasing inability to chart any coherent domestic course either for his own Party, or for the working people of this nation."

Election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York as President would put an end, the Connecticut Representative said, to what she described as "efforts of the Administration and Sidney Hillman to make political zombies" of American labor.

Wallace Outlines Jobs-for-All Era

GARY, Ind., Oct. 17 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, speaking before approximately 5,000 persons of this steel-making Calumet area, said that the "salvation of United States economy is bound up with full employment after the war."

Mr. Wallace, touring Indiana in behalf of President Roosevelt's campaign for re-election, said he believed industry could absorb about 80 per cent of the wartime employment but, he added, if industry does not do so that he favored the use of Government funds to keep men employed.

The Home Forum

Political Duties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOVERNMENTS are the objectification of the thinking of their peoples, even as individual homes express individual thinking. Each citizen helps to raise the level of national thinking or to pull it down, according to the concept of government he entertains. In a representative democracy the work of making and enforcing the laws is delegated to others. But citizens cannot thus escape a direct responsibility for what is done. They have two duties: to think rightly, and to vote wisely. As our thinking is brought into line with divine Principle, the false claims of personality will confuse us less. In this spirit we can follow the injunction of Christ Jesus (Mark 12:17), "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

At a time of apparent national confusion and bitter recrimination, a Christian Scientist was seeking earnestly for right ideas with which to replace the inharmonious mental picture presented by the political scene. As she read her Bible, this verse caught her attention (Isaiah 33:22): "For the Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king; he will save us." Here was a threefold form of government described, and God's government expressed through it all. Truth, the supreme judicial authority; Life, the law that underlies creation; and infinite Love, ruling over all.

* * *

This concept of true government corresponds to the definition of salvation found on page 593 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which reads in part, "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all." This improved concept of government lifted the Scientist's thought above personal animosity and enabled her to see clearly the issues involved and to discuss them calmly with others.

Mrs. Eddy was fully aware of the important political currents of her day. She set an example of an impersonal right thought when she wrote in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 278), "The revered President and Congress of our favored land are in God's hands." This much all citizens can say of any rightfully elected representative of the people, knowing that God's law will indeed govern those who are looking to Him for wisdom in managing the affairs of the nation. This much we must do to hold up the hands of those who have heavy responsibilities delegated to them. If our thinking is along this line of impersonal good, of God's law in operation for all who trust Him, we cannot be confused by the blasts of personal trumpetings or by the cries of personal bitterness.

Having put on our armor of right thinking, we must act in accordance therewith. We must vote if we have the ballot. This is an expression of the sacred privilege of freedom of thought and action for which men have battled all around the world. We must value it highly and not allow arguments of apathy or futility or fear to prevent us from acting. The *Boston Post* wrote of Mrs. Eddy in 1908 (*ibid.*, p. 276), "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has always believed that those who are entitled to vote should do so, and she has also believed that in such matters no one should seek to dictate the actions of others." There is no mental laziness here, and no aggressive influencing of others, but there is indicated a need for active participation.

* * *

Having done our praying and our voting, we then must be willing to go about our business as law-abiding citizens, knowing that God's purpose for all mankind is being worked out. As the leaven of Truth works in human thinking, improved forms of government will appear for all the nations and the brotherhood of man will become more evident. If in our own consciousness there is an improved concept of government, the temporary aberrations of the human will not disturb us. If our candidates are not elected we can still know that the government is on God's shoulders. Indeed, that is where all true government rests, and we must know this even when our party is successful. Mrs. Eddy wrote (*ibid.*, p. 282), "While I admire the faith and friendship of our chief executive in and for all nations, my hope must still rest in God, and the Scriptural injunction,—'Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, entitled "Christian Science: Its Case Against Idolatry," will be found on page 11.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GROOM AND HORSES": *A Water Color by Théodore Géricault*

THE CAREER OF Théodore Géricault (1791-1824) was brief and stormy. He expressed and emblemized a new epoch, for he was an individualist; he was outspoken and carefree. He was most disdainful of the dull academic classicism promoted under the directorship of David.

Théodore Géricault painted the now historic "Raft of the Medusa" (Louvre) which evoked a great storm of protest and opened the way for the dozens of emancipated Frenchmen who cut the path to Modernism. When "The Raft of the Medusa" was exhibited at the Paris Salon of 1819, it brought down the wrath of the critics, though it pleased the populace. Géricault had abandoned the aloof subject matter and composed method of the Academicians; he had divulged a horrifying news report with all the vividness and dramatics a painter could concentrate. For prototype he looked back to Rubens, and the more stormy and restless of the artistic forebears. Géricault was the first French Romantic. He initiated an era in which extravagance, realism, fearlessness would prevail; an era of staunch individualism in music, drama, literature, painting—and in the art of living.

This water color, "Groom and Horses," was painted when Géricault was in London. He was not painting at the time in the mood of the "Raft." He loved England and found in the pictures of Turner and Constable a spontaneity which was lacking among French painters. He remained there three years, indulging his great enthusiasm for horses, and drawing and painting them with relish. From Constable he learned the subtleties of depicting horses, and through the study of British satirists he learned to characterize people, noticing especially their curious and eccentric traits. Géricault made many studies of racing-horses in a calm and subdued manner, showing that a stormy temperament has its quiet moments.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Custodian of the Park

THEY HAD CHANGED the name of the park since last year, but the place looked just the same. Flags waved from rough timber poles at the entrance. The drive in from the highway to the blockhouse seemed longer than I remembered it, and rougher; the winter had heaved its surface and the war had left no workmen to repair it. The staff at the park had been small, last year. I remembered the caretaker well; we had talked for half-an-hour. A middle-sized man, deliberate, with deep crow's-feet at his eyes, and a quiet pride in his work.

There was almost nobody in the place now. One car was parked under the oak trees. Off to the south sounded the unhurried pop-pop-pop of a power lawnmower. Leaves were piled on a shoulder of the lawn, weighted down with a rake; a pair of canvas gloves lay beside them. On a bench a blue-shirted workman idled in the sun.

* * *

I chained my bicycle to a bench near the stairs leading down to the river gorge. Last year I had done the same thing, and the caretaker had laughed at me for taking the trouble. "Where you from?" he had asked me. I told him. "Well, that explains it," he said. "You don't have to do things like that out here. Nobody will bother your stuff." His voice was soothing, like the landscape. His motions were slow and gentle and there were pauses between his words. He had the trick, common with out-door men, of looking into the distance while he spoke.

Nevertheless, I chained my bicycle again. And, as I straightened up, a voice said: "So. You're back."

There he was, in the doorway of the blockhouse. Faded overalls, blue shirt, checkered cap with a safety pin in the back. "You're late agin," he said, accusingly.

"How so?"

"No water."

"No matter. I carry a canteen."

"I don't mean that. There's drinking water. But the falls is dry."

"That's all right, too. Then I can walk along the floor of the canyons. Maybe I'll make some sketches down there."

* * *

He came over and shook hands; then he sat down slowly, like a man who is tired. He looked at a nighthawk, wheeling far above. "May is the time," he explained. "You know the concrete bridge at the north end, where the pond is? It's eighty feet long and seventy feet high, and the water comes over it in May."

He pointed out into the fairway. A bird was sitting on a log. "Robin," he remarked. "Not many around any more. Winter's not far away." He turned to face me. "How many deer did we have when you were here last year?"

"Don't know. I counted seven."

"We've got thirty now. Raised the fawns right here. Little brown rascals. You'll see 'em."

* * *

He gave me a map of the dells and I went down into the gorges. It was good to be here again and to be alone. There was a deep, damp, mysterious silence as one footed along the canyon bottoms, a feeling of looking back unnumbered epochs. Kaskaskia was here but yesterday. Fort St. Louis, two miles away, has barely crumbled. It was 1673 when Joliet and Marquette first passed this way, but what is that? Not three centuries; a tick of the clock, when the clock is a gorge leading back to the Paleozoic era. I stood in the bottom of Devil's Paint Box, listening to the sounds of stone flakes falling from the walls above and the trickle of water leaching through the limestone; and I felt that prickling sensation along my spine that tells me when I'm having a good time.

Hours later, up on top, I asked the caretaker: "Why are so many rock formations named after the devil? There's Devil's Nose, Devil's Paint Box, a hundred others."

He looked at me for a while and pushed back his cap. "Let's see your pictures," he demanded.

* * *

He took the sketchbook and flipped over the pages. "Five fellows came through here one day this summer," he said, handing back the book. "Four of them were photographers and one was a—a drawer. He went all through those canyons and never made a picture. When he got up here, you know what he did? He sat right out there and made a picture of the blockhouse."

"I was thinking of doing that myself," I said.

He strode out toward the parking-space and faced around. "Stood about here, he did. Made a picture of the whole business at the end, there."

So I dragged a bench out to sit on and sketched the blockhouse and the stockade.

He looked over my shoulder as I was finishing. He pointed with a broad finger. "This other fellow had a shadow on the side there," he remarked.

So I put in the shadow.

* * *

A mushroom-hunter came up in his car. Yes, there were mushrooms; try north of the driveway. Leave your car where it'll show, so you won't get locked in the park by mistake.

The shadows were getting long. I packed up my panniers, felt my tires, unchained the bicycle. It was hard to leave, for this place has an atmosphere. I could feel it, touch it, but I could not make it my own; not in a few hours. It would take days.

* * *

The caretaker came and watched me start. "I wanted you to make that blockhouse picture," he said, "because they're gonna tear it down. Next year, maybe. The state is going to spend a lot of money in here. Improvements." He spat thoughtfully. "Restaurant. Curio shop. Pavilion. Everything under one roof."

"That will be nice, won't it?"

He said nothing. A squirrel was burying a nut near by. "It's going to be cold, this winter," he offered. "Squirrels have been busy. Deer's coats are heavy. Next February, remember I told you.—If you see that mushroom-hunter on your way out, tell him to get going. I'm going to lock up in fifteen minutes."

JOHN F. HAYES

Tree Dance

Big trees, little trees,
dance with the breeze.
The slanty orchard
with bumpy knees
thumps its apples
down to the grass,
watching the riotous
red leaves pass
from the slope where three maples
bend and blow.
And gay in the wind
my young poplar bows,
dances and whirls,
and then stands still
as if it never
chased wind on this hill.

FRANCES FROST

Devoirs politiques

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette meme page

DE MÊME qu'une demeure exprime le penser de ceux qui l'habitent, les gouvernements sont la manifestation de ce que pensent les peuples. Selon le concept qu'il nourrit au sujet du gouvernement, chaque citoyen concourt soit à élever soit à rabaisser le niveau du penser national. Dans une démocratie où le système représentatif est en vigueur, l'élaboration et l'application des lois sont confiées à certains groupes ou à certaines personnes. Mais la responsabilité des citoyens subsiste, ils ne peuvent y échapper. Deux devoirs leur incombent: penser juste, voter avec sagesse. A mesure que notre penser deviendra conforme au divin Principe, les fausses prétentions de personnalité nous troubleront moins. Dans cet esprit, nous pouvons obéir à l'ordre du Christ Jésus (Marc 12:17): "Rendez à César ce qui est à César, et à Dieu ce qui est à Dieu."

En des temps où la nation semblait être en proie à la confusion et où les récriminations se faisaient amères, une Scientiste Chrétienne chercha de tout son cœur les idées justes qui remplaceraient l'inharmonieux tableau mental qu'offrait la situation politique. Lisant sa Bible, elle y trouva ce verset, qui la frappa (Ésaïe 33:22): "Oui, l'Éternel est notre juge, l'Éternel est notre législateur, l'Éternel est notre roi: c'est lui qui nous sauvera!" C'était la description d'un triple système de gouvernement, où s'exprime partout le pouvoir de Dieu: la Vérité, suprême autorité judiciaire; la Vie, loi sur laquelle repose la création; l'Amour infini régnant sur toutes choses.

* * *

Ce concept du vrai gouvernement correspond à la définition du salut donnée par Mary Baker Eddy à la page 593 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, et qui débute ainsi: "La Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour compris et démontrés comme ayant la suprématie sur toutes choses." Ce meilleur concept du gouvernement éleva la pensée de la Scientiste plus haut que les animosités personnelles et lui permit de voir clairement les questions en cause, de les discuter sans perdre son calme.

Mrs. Eddy connaissait bien les grands courants politiques qui se faisaient sentir à son époque. Elle donna l'exemple du penser juste, impersonnel, lorsqu'elle écrivit, dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 278): "Le révéré Président et le Congrès de notre heureux pays sont entre les mains de Dieu." Voilà ce que tous les citoyens peuvent dire au sujet des représentants élus comme il se doit par le peuple, sachant que la loi divine gouvernera vraiment ceux qui cherchent en Lui la sagesse pour conduire les affaires publiques. Nous devrions adopter cette attitude, soutenir les mains de ceux auxquels on a confié de lourdes tâches. Si notre penser suit la ligne du bien impersonnel, de la divine loi opérant pour tous ceux qui se confient en Dieu, nous ne pouvons être troublés par le souffle des vantardises ou par les cris des rancœurs personnelles.

Nous étant revêtus des armes du penser juste, il faut agir en conséquence. Il faut voter si la loi nous y autorise. Le suffrage universel donne l'occasion d'exprimer un droit sacré — la liberté de pensée et d'action pour laquelle les hommes ont tant combattu, jusque dans les régions les plus lointaines. Nous devons apprécier hautement ce privilège et repousser les suggestions d'apathie, d'inutilité, de crainte, qui nous empêcheraient d'agir. En 1908, un journal appelé *Boston Post* disait concernant Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 276): "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy a toujours estimé que ceux qui ont le droit de vote devraient l'exercer; elle pense aussi que dans ce domaine, nul ne doit chercher à faire pression sur autrui." L'on ne trouve là ni paresse mentale, ni recherche d'une influence agressive; mais la nécessité d'une participation active est mise en lumière.

* * *

Après avoir prié et voté de notre mieux, il faut, en citoyens qui respectent les lois, reprendre de bon cœur nos occupations habituelles, sûrs que les plans de Dieu s'accomplissent pour le bien de tous. Puisque le levain de la Vérité est à l'œuvre dans la conscience humaine, on verra graduellement apparaitre pour toutes les nations des formes de gouvernement meilleures, et la fraternité des hommes se marquera davantage. Si notre propre concept du gouvernement s'améliore, les aberrations temporaires du sens humain ne nous troubleront point. Même si nos candidats ne sont pas élus, nous pouvons savoir que Dieu gouverne. En vérité, le vrai gouvernement repose toujours sur Ses épaules, et nous devons le savoir même au cas où notre parti sort victorieux du scrutin. Mrs. Eddy a déclaré (*ibid.*, p. 282): "Quoique j'admire la foi de notre chef et son amitié pour tous les peuples, mon espoir doit toujours reposer en Dieu et s'appuyer sur ce commandement scripturaire: "'Tournez-vous vers moi et soyez sauvés, vous tous, qui habitez les extrémités de la terre!'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Our Little Camp in Africa

WE HAVE MARCHED through the rain of the cool morning, through the burning heat of midday, and now it is the magical, golden hour of sunset. We are coming among the Zerhanas, a mountain tribe, who subsist by their farms and flocks, and on the far side of the bridge we shall encamp in their territory, in a plain of pink anemones, between high wooded hills. Our little nomad camp is already there, spread over the ground, in the fading sunlight, on the fragrant grass.

One by one our tent poles arise, surmounted by their globes of shining copper; then the great canvas opens out, displaying the black ornaments in arabesque; the cords which serve to stretch them out and keep them in place are drawn taut, the side walls are placed in position, and it is done; our houses are built and our camp stands erect, rejoicing to dry itself once more in the grateful warmth.

How cheerful and gay it is, our little camp of Frenchmen, in the bustle of our arrival, in the mellow light of evening; with its white tents relieved against the verdant landscape, with the brilliant contrasts afforded by the caftans of our Arabs and the carpets of many colors scattered over this meadow of anemones. . . .

Now the beautiful golden light begins to fade over it all; the shadows of the horsemen, the quaint shadows of the motionless camels, assume an inordinate length under the rays of the sun which is about to disappear behind the lofty peaks; now he gilds only the tops of our tents—now only the glittering balls on top—now he is gone and we are suddenly lost in a bluish half-light.

Our little camp is even more charming by moonlight. It is one of those tranquil, radiant, luminous nights of benignant Africa, such as are never seen in our northern lands; . . . The beautiful full moon rides in the midst of a sky bespangled with stars. Our white tents with their black hieroglyphics, have a mysterious air, ranged as they are in a circle under the blue light that falls on them from above; their balls of metal still emit dim gleams; here and there fires are lighted among the grass, and the little red flames leap up merrily; around them men in long white garments are squatted on mats, and the mournful sound of the guitar arises from the groups which will soon seek their slumbers. In the deep outer silence, in the sonorousness of the night, curlews are calling. The neighboring mountains seem to have drawn nearer, so clearly can we distinguish their rocks, their hanging woods, their every most secret recess. The air is filled with sweet, exotic odors, and over all there reigns a serene tranquillity that is beyond the power of words to express.

Ah! how fine is the life of the open air, the noble wandering life! — From "Into Morocco," by PIERRE LOTI, translated by E. P. ROBINS. (Chicago: Rand, McNally, 1910.)

Mr. Copeland: a Tradition at Harvard

IT IS ALMOST impossible to convey, except to his former pupils, the extraordinary influence Copeland had on the literary aspirants of Harvard in his English 12, although his academic rating then was that of a simple instructor. The malicious intimated that he was not sufficiently industrious to fulfill the prerequisites of a professorship. A new postman who awoke him one morning, instead of dropping the mail through his door slot, in order to greet him as Professor Copeland, was abruptly reminded, "Teachers of boxing and bootblacking are called professors. *I* am *Mr.* Copeland." He was always referred to, and still is, as Copey.

The best picture of him I know has just been contributed anonymously to *The Atlantic Monthly*.

". . . a little man in a tawny and heavily timbered tweed suit who would come grumbling into a classroom, fidget at his table with books and papers, sweep the room with a glance, open his mouth and read—from a book. An old book. A 'dull' book, as most thought it. He would read to a roomful of men as though they were children in bed. He read at random. A letter he had received. A poem. A whimsical sketch. Then a passage from, of all things, the Bible, which suddenly came to life and you could have heard a sin drop.

"Out of this little man came a magnetic voice that simply 'irised out' everything in the room except what the voice was saying . . . in his classroom teaching, the vocal vitality he brought to the printed word built up about him, over the years, the largest army of students who remember any single American teacher-leader."

Copey's effectiveness as a teacher of what in the university world is known as English composition was largely due to the fact that his students heard and judged what they had written either by reading it out loud to him or hearing it read aloud by him in class. To be taught that English was a spoken language and to be trained to analyze written prose with a hearing eye was a salutary discipline. It was surprising to learn how quickly that test stripped most prose.—From "Part of a Lifetime: Drawings and Designs 1919-1940," by LEE SIMONSON. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1943.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1944 A★★ 13

Attack on Dumbarton Oaks 'League' Opened by Senate Isolationists

Inland-Built Ships Swell River Tides

Huge fleet of fighting vessels plows way down Ohio and Mississippi as assembly lines in Pittburgh turn out warcraft—Old-time pilots guide new-era weapons downstream to ocean.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—There are fighting ships plowing their way down the peaceful Ohio River these days.

That's because Pittsburgh, an inland city 2,000 miles from the sea by river, is building ships to carry America's war might to the Pacific and the Atlantic.

It seems strange to see sleek gray destroyer escorts and weirdly camouflaged tank landing ships lined up along the river banks so far from the sea. Thousands of men and women who have never sniffed salt water are turning them out on assembly lines, breaking records in the building. Then down the Ohio to the Mississippi they go, and on to the ocean—manned by combat crews and guided by old-time river pilots.

Workmen in the roaring mills silently salute the war craft; farmers lift their heads from their plows on the lush river flats; children in the waterfront towns run down to the banks to cheer.

Week by week, more and more of the heavy LST's—Landing Ship-Tanks—that the Navy needs, lunge down stream, headed for new invasion shores.

Ingenuity Turns the Trick

It would seem that geography had forever ruled out Pittsburgh as a builder of big sea craft, but imagination and ingenuity turned the trick. When war came, the great inland steel center, where only barges and river tugs were built in the days before Pearl Harbor, remembered a chapter out of its past and volunteered to construct ocean ships for the Navy.

As early as 1790, sea-going vessels were built in Pittsburgh. Henry Clay once told Congress of how a ship, sailing from the city at the juncture of the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, was almost confiscated at an Italian port because the officials insisted its papers were forged, since no such port as Pittsburgh existed in the world.

On a map, the captain traced his river course to sea to the astonished Italian, who declared that he would "have as soon believed that the vessel had performed a voyage from the moon."

With the growth of the nation, competition killed this infant industry, and before Pearl Harbor the only major boat building concern in the district was the Dravo Corporation, builders of barges, towboats and derrick boats on long, narrow Neville Island below Pittsburgh.

But in that comparatively small plant in the years of peace were quietly developed three innovations in ship building that have helped the United States dumfound the world with its speed in setting up a master Navy. These innovations in building were electric arc welding, instead of riveting for steel hulls, the use of large shop-built pre-assemblies and the movement of hulls across land from available yard space to launching berths.

Welding engineers in 1929 were sure they could join thick plates of carbon steels. But the idling shipbuilding industry was not interested. Then Dravo tried the new method and launched Experimental Barge 817 that August; five years before any other water unit was built with welded seams.

Welded Barge Still in Use

The new type barge, still in use today, meant that craft need no longer be built by the river side, plate by plate, member by member, with riveting gangs standing by to fasten each new part to the growing whole. Now steel hulls could be built on a production line, the sections constructed in a fabricating shop and transported to a barge shop for final assembly.

The problem of moving large parts through the assembly line and transporting the completed barge to a river launching berth was solved with transfer carriages equipped with hydraulic jacks capable of lifting and rolling the barge from its building berth.

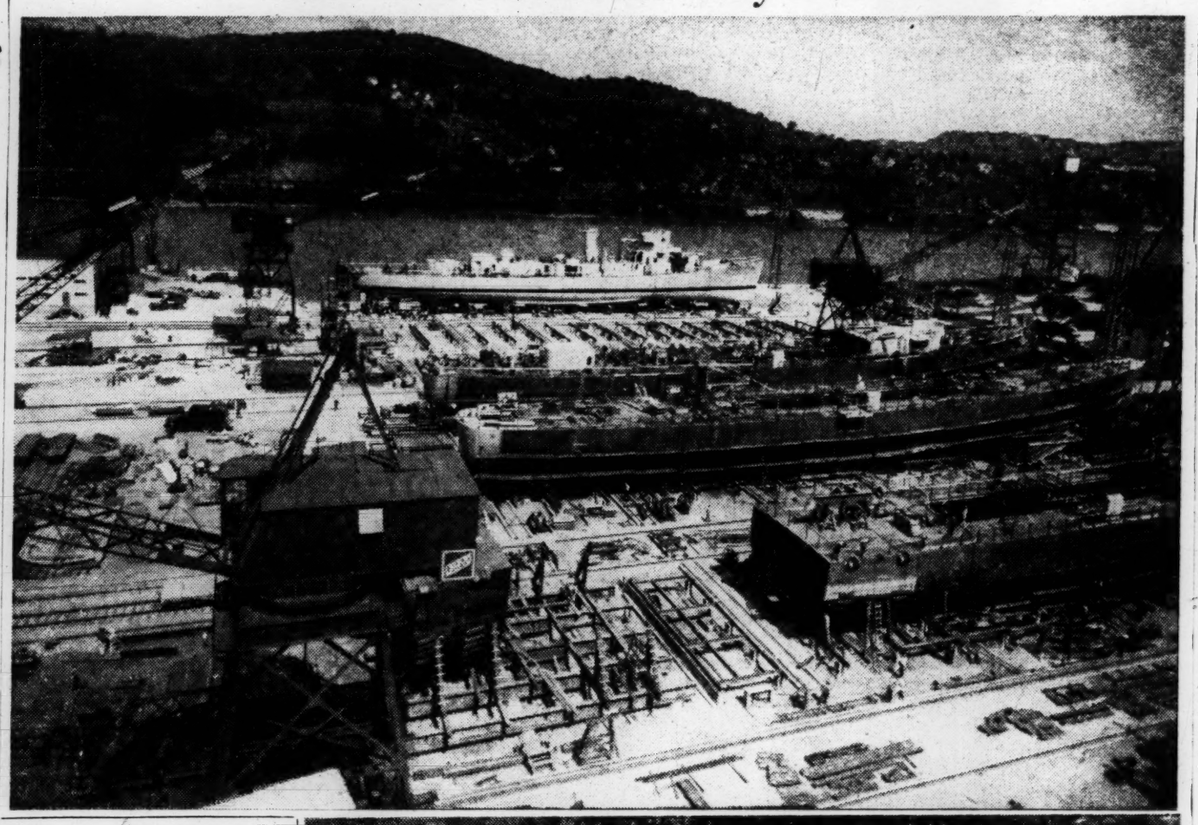
By 1936, Dravo was building barges in record time from preassemblies and produced more hulls and more gross tonnage than even any seaboard yard in America.

In 1940, Navy officials asked Dravo to try subchasers and mine sweepers, and, in the desperate need after Pearl Harbor, the Pittsburgh order was for LST's, largest of 15 needed types of landing craft.

Ground for a new yard was broken on a desolate stretch of Neville Island on Feb. 4, 1942, and that Labor Day LST No. 1, first of the Navy's mighty LST fleet, slid down the Dravo ways into the Ohio River. They have been sliding down ever since—not the traditional bow first, but sideways, because the river is so narrow that the building berths are parallel—berth by berth.

Many authorities held that the Navy's vast LST program was impossible of achievement, but the American Bridge Company, United States Steel subsidiary, began to build shipyards in April, 1942, at Ambridge, below Neville Island, where it had a fabricating plant that in days of peace had built barges and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Four and a half months later the first LST keel had been laid.

LST and DE on the Way to War



Trinity Court Studio

Part of Mighty 'Initial' Fleet That Carries the Fight

Upper: Picture of an eastern yard, with DE's replacing LST's on the production line. Lower: Launching of LST No. 1 on Sept. 7, 1942, Navy's forerunner of now-famous amphibian fleets.

Signs Point To Accord on Polish Issue

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden conferred yesterday with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk asd Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer of the Polish Government in exile amid strong indications of an early Soviet-Polish agreement.

As yet, however, there has been no face to face discussion of intra-Polish problems between the London Polish Government in exile and the Soviet-sponsored Polish National Committee of Liberation, although a meeting is in prospect. Reports the rival groups had met Oct. 13 were erroneous.

U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Mr. Romer met yesterday morning and later Mr. Mikolajczyk, Mr. Romer, and Mr. Stanislas Grabski, President of the Polish State Council in London, conferred with Mr. Eden. Mr. Grabski is regarded as an authority on frontier issues.

The presence of Mr. Grabski strengthened the belief that until now the principal matter for Anglo-Soviet-Polish debate has been an attempt to obtain an agreement between the Russians and the Poles on where the Soviet western boundary would be drawn.

If Poland's national territory could be defined to the satisfaction of all interested Allied powers, then it was believed a formula for a coalition government for liberated Poland would be much less difficult to find.

Barbirolli Finds Italy Musical War Casualty

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The Germans may have done less damage to Italian art than had been expected, due to their hurried and unpremeditated withdrawal, but Italian music pretty well has gone to pot.

John Barbirolli, former Conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society, has just returned to his British post as Conductor of the Halle Orchestra, from a government sponsored tour of Italy.

Mr. Barbirolli writes to Bruno Zirato, Assistant Manager of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, that he found the San Carlo Orchestra in Naples in very bad state, but wonderfully cooperative. At his first rehearsal, one of the violinists shouted, "Why don't you stay here?" and after a week's rehearsing, Mr. Barbirolli was rewarded by being called "the first great master to come to Italy in many years."

Taranto and Bari were much the same—some good players, but many very bad, and the strings worst of all the choirs. But at Bari Mr. Barbirolli made a discovery—a "magnificent" violinist named Antonioni, the concertmaster.

Something happened to the music, which was either a war casualty, or packed up and taken away by Germano-Fascist authorities. Only around 50 pounds of scores and parts could be taken from England, so that what could be found in Italy was what was played.

In Naples, there were almost no symphonies — Beethoven's Fifth, no Brahms at all (the Second having been stolen), and the only Tchaikowsky piece in the city was the "1812" Overture. So in order to make decent programs in Naples, Mr. Barbirolli was allowed to fly to Rome for a few hours and do some borrowing.

Defense 'Band of Steel' Proposed by Reynolds

Support for stronger postwar peace agency given by 80 organizations of wide interests—Veto power of any nation on collective security against itself opposed—Stimulation of public debate sought.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Isolationist Senators have begun their attack on the new "league."

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, forecast failure for the proposed Dumbarton Oaks league of nations and said America should prepare for that contingency by "building a band of steel around our portion of the Western Hemisphere."

Senator Reynolds is retiring from the Senate this year and is better able to say openly what other isolationist Senators, who are seeking re-election, are thinking. Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota charged that 11 "rabid isolationists" are seeking re-election, citing eight Republicans and three Democrats.

It is assumed that Senator Reynolds' hostility to a new league and support for an isolationist home defense "band of steel" are shared by other isolationist Senators. They will fight America's commitment to the world group when it comes to the floor.

Rift on Voting Procedure

Meanwhile 96 organizations representing a cross-section of civic, professional, church, labor and educational organizations have made plain to the State Department that they oppose voting procedure in the proposed new world security council that would allow one of the big powers to vote on an issue involving itself.

It was over this issue that Russia, Great Britain, and the United States were unable to agree, the Russian delegates reputedly holding out for the veto power on any issue involving themselves.

Initiative for the off-the-record conferences being held here by these organizations with Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Undersecretary of State, has been taken by a new group, "Americans United for World Organization, Inc." Ulric Bell, its Director, former Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Its head is Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College.

Wide Representation

Represented among the 96 organizations are the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Rail Brotherhoods, United Mine Workers, American Bar Association, American Bankers Association, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, National Association of Manufacturers, dozens of religious and church groups, all the veterans organizations, women's groups, and service organizations.

To date the meetings have not been made public, but some delegates explained that the most-discussed questions dealt with issues left undecided at Dumbarton Oaks, and particularly the reputedly Russian proposal that a permanent member of the security council—one of the big powers—should have a veto over collective action even if the action were against itself.

Public Discussion Sought

Purpose of the gathering is obviously to start public discussion, stimulate thinking on the big issue of what should follow World War II in the way of international organization, and at the same time to present a united front on a nonpartisan basis which will make itself felt in Congress.

Mr. Stettinius has the delicate task of not merely providing agreement with Britain and Russia, but of taking the public along with him. The obstacles to the great new drive for world action against war are two-fold, foreign and domestic: First is the problem of working out a satisfactory formula for international action with other nations; then of overcoming the same opposition at home, represented by the new attack by Senator Reynolds, which prevented American entry into the League in 1919-1920.

Roosevelt Tells 'War Dads' Conflict Major Family Matter

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17 (AP)—Describing the current war as "more of a family matter than any previous war," President Roosevelt told American War Dads today that if "there is no diminution in the effort at home . . . with God's help, we shall not fail."

In a formal statement read at the opening session of the National Convention of the American War Dads, organized two years ago to help bridge the gap between civilians and returning servicemen, the President said:

"The present war—the most terrible the world has ever known—has become, perforce, more of a family matter than any previous war with our sons, daughters, wives, and thousands of mothers participating so diligently and faithfully in the thousands of home and battle area tasks, indispensable to the welfare of our armed forces and to the successful prosecution of the war.

"Now that the battles are going our way on land and sea, we must see to it that there is no diminution in the effort at home—in the plants and factories and in our community activities. All of us together are doing our utmost to maintain the momentum so vigorously and valiantly achieved by the fighting forces and those of our Allies."

H. Roe Bartle, National War Dads Executive Secretary, in a key-note address asked the delegates to form an organization of "fighting fathers on the home front to keep America American—a nonsectarian and . . . nonpartisan organization."

"The War Dads must have a rehabilitation plan that contains everything from hospitalization for veterans to seeing to it that G. I. Joe gets a job in which he can earn an honest wage for an honest day's work," he said.

"We shall not in any way replace the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars or any new organization that may be projected. We must supplement their programs, undergird them and co-operate fully with them," Mr. Bartle declared.

French 'Resistance' Groups To Control New Assembly

PARIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—The French Government has announced that the division of the parliamentary section of the enlarged and revised consultative assembly has given to the Radical Socialists and affiliated groups 21 of the 60 seats. The Socialists have been given 15 seats, the Rightist groups 17 and the Communists 7.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A revived and enlarged French Consultative Assembly, replacing the Algiers body, will meet in Paris early in November. The new Assembly will again be dominated by the delegates of the "Resistance" groups. Of a total membership of 246 delegates, the "Resistance" movement will receive not less than 174 seats.

Moreover, among the 60 parliamentary members of the Assembly—chosen from those French deputies and senators who voted against the government of Marshal Philippe Pétain—will be many personalities who have been leaders among the organizers of the French Underground.

The parliamentary group will comprise Socialists and Communists, as well as some Radical Socialists and Liberal Roman Catholics. An association of former pro-de Gaullist parliamentarians, headed by the Socialist Deputy and former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour, has been constituted and includes not only the parliamentarians who voted against the French authoritarian regime, but also those who abstained from voting and who had gone to North Africa with the French ship Massilia.

United Stand Difficult

However, although the representatives of the French "Resistance" groups will dispose an overwhelmingly strong majority in the Assembly, it is doubtful whether they will continue to take a united stand on most vital questions as they did in Algiers previously.

Incorporation of the French military resistance into the Regular Army which is now under way is apparently weakening those groups representing an authoritarian trend among the Underground and inclined to impose thorough-going reforms on the French people. Today, it is generally agreed in French political circles that it will be necessary to feel the political pulse of the French people before the foundations of new France can be laid.

This is the reason why the French Government is speeding up the coming communal and departmental elections which will give at least some indication of general political tendencies in the liberated country.

Spokesmen for Groups

As discussion on vital political and economic issues is carried on in the French liberation press, differences of opinion among the "Resistance" chiefs come increasingly to the open. Moderate as well as Social Democratic, Liberal Roman Catholic, and Communist trends in the "Resistance" have now their public spokesmen.

The internal splitting-up of the "Resistance" groups has not escaped their responsible leaders. They are anxious to preserve the unity of the "Resistance" and want its representatives to act as a unified political organization. The "Front National" group, an important Resistance organization in which Left-Wing and Communist intellectuals are leading, has proposed to the National Resistance Council to form a "Resistance Bloc" for the coming municipal and departmental elections. This move is obviously aimed at making the "Resistance" a new and well organized political party. However, this proposal is opposed by other groups.

Relations With Paris

Consolidating the "Resistance" as a political force in new France was also the objective of the congress of the Resistance councils in southern France, which was held at Avignon, some days ago. Delegates of more than 30 departments attended this meeting, which discussed relations between the local Resistance councils and the Paris authorities.

The local Resistance groups demanded the creation of Regional Liberation Committees which shall become a lasting institution in the French administration and shall assist the Regional Commissioners appointed by the central government.

The Problem of Nazi 'Lost Generation'

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... ***By Homer Metz***

The News:

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN THE MOSELLE VALLEY, Oct. 17—German troops holding the forts in the Metz area against American assaults include many fanatical young Nazis who plainly prefer annihilation to surrender. When the story of the stand of these wild youths is told in detail, it may become an outstanding tradition of German arms.

The Future:

An Allied victory will end Nazidom, but it won't end the Nazis.

However decisive the Wehrmacht's defeat, however high final German casualties, multitudes of fanatics such as those mentioned above will remain when the war is over.

It is idle to close one's eyes to this fact.

A recent deserter from the Nazi Party said upon his arrival in Stockholm that Allied occupation troops will find at least 12,000,000 young and middle-aged men in Germany still passionately devoted to Hitler and his incredible philosophy. "Moreover," he adds, "these 12,000,000 will be strengthened in their fanaticism by the bitterness that defeat and frustration invariably bring."

What can be done about these men who will remain Nazis when Nazidom is no more?

Finding an answer to this question is one of the most difficult tasks confronting the future.

Labor Corps Advocated

H. N. Brailsford, British author, thinks die-hard Nazis in the German Army and the various Party cadres should be disarmed, but not demobilized, and then employed under strict discipline as a pioneer corps to rebuild German towns shattered by Allied bombers and artillery.

Many authorities, including some outstanding Russians, would forcibly compel them to repair the devastation caused by German arms outside Germany's frontiers.

Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein presumably would confine the more extreme type to adult "reform schools" and treat them more or less as juvenile delinquents are treated in the United States.

Other observers think the unregenerates should be rounded up and kept for an indefinite period in something a great deal more advanced penologically than a reform school.

Many doubtless can be executed as war criminals.

And many can be left to the summary justice of the liberated victims of Nazi cruelties.

Huge 'Army' Would Remain

But even the application of all these measures would account for only a small percentage of the estimated 12,000,000 unconverted Nazis who will remain.

In 1918, the ink was hardly dry on the armistice when an illegal army of chauvinistic youths and veterans sprang up in the eastern provinces of the Reich. These men had no more compunction about killing Germans who subscribed to democratic theories than they had about stepping on an ant. They called themselves Free Corpsmen, and during most of the 1920's they terrorized the greater part of Germany. The Free Corpsmen were the forerunners of the Nazi Storm Troopers.

This time, a protracted and "tough" occupation of German territory by Allied troops is likely to prevent similar groups from organizing and running wild.

Yet there are more ways than one to carry on a war after a military defeat.

Nazis Plan to Go Underground

For example, there is ample evidence that the Nazi Party has completed arrangements to become a powerful Underground faction when the Wehrmacht has fired its last shot. Swedish reports repeat that headquarters for secret cells throughout Germany has been set up in Munich. The aim of these cells, it is said, will be to harass the activities of whatever new government comes into power and to keep alive despair and bitterness in the hearts of the German people.

And when at length the occupying armies pack up and leave for home, the Nazis visualize themselves returning into the open like June bugs when a rock is lifted.

Manifestly, something must be done to prevent such a plan from succeeding.

But what?

Are Guns Sufficient Curb?

And even if the Nazis are prevented from going Underground, will that destroy the mental evil that is Naziism?

Guns and the strong arms of determined free men may curb Naziism for a greater or a lesser period, but can they crush it beyond hope of revival if it remains in the thoughts of German men?

Ray Atherton, United States Ambassador to Canada, recently sounded this grim warning:

"If the evil ideas, the sins of Naziism, live on, if they penetrate our own society, if we permit intolerance and bigotry and unthinking prejudice to color our lives, then the Nazi philosophy shall have triumphed after all."

Is some form of education—secular or religious—the answer?

Education Viewed as Solution

Many thinkers are convinced that education, at least in its merely academic or ethical form, can no more change the thought processes of the Nazis than it can change the instincts of a tiger.

On the other hand, there are authorities who believe the right kind of education can change even the most confirmed Nazis, although they concede the educators will have a long and arduous task on their hands and that a much more potent persuader than the traditional hickory stick may be required.

After all, they ask, wasn't it through conversion and education that the Nazis became Nazis?

And if a perverted system of education and false ideals can make criminals and madmen, why cannot true education and right ideals recreate them?

Britain Eyes Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 17—Cogent reasons in plenty for "tourists as a promising export industry" are given in a booklet by Mr. R. G. Pinney and issued by the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Earl of Derby, who is President of the Association, has stated that he believes the tourist industry could be made to yield £100,000,000 annually. And, in addition, as an agency for improving British relations with other peoples, it could be of supreme importance. This amount is considerably more than the country's net shipping income during the 1930's.

Mr. Pinney stresses the need for much more generous subsidizing until the Association is able to stand on its own feet. So far Government assistance in the years before the war varied between £4,000 to £5,000 until 1939 when the figure was raised to £15,000. This meant a total income from all sources of about £40,000. But during what must be a transition period after the war, it is thought that the annual expenditure of the Association might amount to between £500,000 and £1,000,000, a year, most of which would have to be provided by the Government. An additional £250,000 would have to be given to begin with, to start the Association with sufficient funds in hand.

These sums may seem large, but it is pointed out that the financial support given for the tourist industry should be considered with the fact that the Government would derive considerable revenue from it. Tourists themselves are indirect taxpayers and their indirect tax payments would alone be likely in normal times to exceed by many times the total Government contribution expended in increasing British tourist traffic.

Before the war, Britain's income from overseas visitors sometimes exceeded £30,000,000 a year, and she has the advantage in the world tourist movement that 80,000,000 people of British origin are scattered over the world and that the English language is spoken by hundreds of millions. Thus the program of the Association for the future includes publicity at home in Great Britain so as to cultivate a more sympathetic attitude of thought toward tourists from overseas.

Berlin Is Rubble, Ex-Prisoner States

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 17 (AP)—Berlin as seen from the windows of a prisoner-of-war train passing through the German Capital is a citp of rubble, a Flying Fortress gunner said.

Interviewed at nearby Centralia, Staff Sergeant James Wakefield said he passed through Berlin in August en route from a German prison camp at Krems, Austria.

"For two hours we were in sight of the city as our train went through the yards," Sergeant Wakefield said. "There was no attempt made to keep us from looking out.

"I couldn't see a building standing untouched. Everywhere it was rubble. After we had passed through Berlin and Schweinfurt we couldn't understand how Germany had held up so long."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Federation Supports Treaty Making Change, Better Plans for Children and Veterans

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

While the protection and welfare of children and problems of young men and women returning from war service will occupy chief attention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during the administration of its new president, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, of Keene, N. H., the organization will also give vigorous support to steps toward the United States' participation in international co-operation. This was indicated by action taken at the three-day meeting of its national board at the Waldorf-Astoria, Oct. 14-16, the first since Mrs. Dickinson's election last April.

In executive session yesterday the board unanimously passed a resolution calling for an amendment to the Federal Constitution to provide for ratification of treaties by "a majority vote of members present in both houses" of Congress, rather than by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. In other resolutions the board called for co-operation among agencies in rehabilitation of returning war veterans and war workers, and advocated establishment of a widespread postwar training program for personnel in the psychiatric field.

More Service to Youth

Practical implementation of the theme, "Strength ning the American Home," announced by Mrs. Dickinson as the keynote of her three-year term, came on the opening day of the board's session, with the adoption of a 12-point program for the co-ordination of children's services, presented by Judge Anna K oss of the Magistrates' Courts of Greater New York. Judge Kross presented her plan as head of the General Federation's new Conservation of Youth Committee. Under it, governors of the states will be called upon to co-operate with State Federation presidents in forming state committees which in turn will urge the formation of committees in cities and towns throughout the country to meet the needs of their own communities.

The plan also calls for an advisory committee consisting of public officials, educators and representatives of welfare agencies. Its aim is to provide adequate and essential services for youth, including enriched general educational curriculum, better trained teachers who are adequately paid, and smaller classes; extension of student aid in the form of scholarships and loans; appropriate job opportunities, restoration of legal standards for employment of children; further utilization of school facilities for community recreation programs; more effective implementation of non-sectarian religious training; parent guidance and better citizenship training with emphasis on respect for law.

Efforts in the past, Judge Kross pointed out, have been uncoordinated. The Federation expects to devote itself to over-all planning for youth on an over-all basis and is in a position to do this because of the size of its membership, extending into communities throughout the nation.

Mrs. Dickinson characterized the action of the board in accepting the plan and giving the Youth Conservation Committee authority to proceed with it, the most important project her organization had ever undertaken. "We have spent large sums to protect trees and highways and parks, but now we're going to do something to save the youth of America," she said.

"Our General Federation," said Mrs. Dickinson, "has adopted a three-year program concentrating on the American home—not in a narrow, provincial sense, but as the backbone of the nation. It has been an illuminating experience for me to learn in these last few months what American women in all parts of the country are doing to prepare for a happier postwar world. To me the most significant development is that most of them are thinking in terms of human values rather than of material things.

"It seems that we of the Federation unconsciously were expressing the will of a great many women when we decided to give reality to the principle of the Golden Rule. The profound lesson of this war, learned through such tremendous suffering, is that we cannot ignore our kinship with the other members of the human family, whatever their nationality or race or creed. Whatever happens to anyone anywhere, happens to us."

Past Presidents Attend

Two past presidents of the General Federation, Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Oregon, and Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., were present for the board meeting. The first day's session included an afternoon forum in which the chairmen of the departments of American Citizenship, Legislation, American Home, Public Welfare, and Fine Arts participated, and an evening forum in which the committees on War Service, Postwar Planning, Education, and International Relations were represented. Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, chairman of International Relations, presented the resolution urging the change in the constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate for treaty ratification.

If not a good hooker to start with, a woman soon becomes one in the Rug Club at Baton Rouge, where ideas, materials, and enthusiasm are shared. Membership is limited to 15, of whom 7 are shown.

Rug Hooking Flourishes in Baton Rouge

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La.

They call it, quite simply, the Rug Club. It has no dues, no by-laws, but it has thrived for four years and is becoming known for its civic contributions as well as for its artistic achievements. It is thanks to the Rug Club that both the Y. W. C. A. and the U. S. O. here have outstanding examples of the New England craft of hooked rug making. The members pooled their efforts to make rugs for both these centers. The high quality of their work was recognized when the club was invited to exhibit at the art gallery at the old State Capitol.

It all started in the home of Mrs. C. W. Moffett, who had been finding artistic expression for herself in the New England craft. The museum pieces she copied with great skill fitted well into her early American southern home. Being a person who loves to see others enjoy what she finds pleasure in, she conceived the idea of a rug club.

She called up a few friends who liked handicrafts, and they called in friends of theirs, and pretty soon there were 15 women meeting regularly every two weeks to hook rugs together. It gave them a reason for meeting in each other's homes for a bit of visiting. But it also brought them together to learn—to study color, and the blending of color into beautiful designs.

Many Contributions

Sharing has been the keynote of club meetings. Members begin by sharing their woolen pieces. They bring their precious rags of many colors—this patch of rose from Mary's jacket, that odd mixture which was Aunt Ella's English grandmother's shawl—and when one member needs a bit of pink for a bud or green for a leaf some other member is ready to offer it.

Then there is the sharing of techniques. The more advanced help the novices. There is also an exchange of ideas. Members bring clippings about hooked rug activities in other parts of the country and read the articles at the meetings.

Interest in the rug maker's craft has brought together women of diverse backgrounds who might not otherwise come together socially, the members say. In this small group is a former Vermonter, a Massachusetts woman and one from Port of Spain, Trinidad. The New Englanders smile a bit when they think that they had to come South to perfect themselves in their grandmothers' art.

None of the members of the club is interested in selling her products. The object of all of them is to beautify their homes and to help the community.

Home Is Enriched

Mrs. Moffett's home shows what can be accomplished through plying this art in spare moments. She is a busy woman, active in the affairs of her church, but she has found time to enrich her home with her handiwork. Her living room, in Early American style, has a dark hardwood floor. In summer the floor is bare save for two hooked rugs which pick up the room colors and give freshness and charm. Mrs. Moffett has worked into these rugs lovely dark plum shades together with soft greens and yellows.

The larger of the two, known as the dictionary rug, is a traditional design so named because this is the design usually shown in dictionaries to illustrate the phrase "hooked rug." The smaller rug, of a different pattern, carries out the same colors.

Variety of Patterns

In bedroom rugs this craftswoman has worked out original patterns. One was designed by her artist daughter. Another she originated herself by using the flowers in her own garden as patterns—roses, irises, snowdrops, and perky pansies, surrounded by a wreath of rosebuds.

These rugs are full of jolly associations.

"There are five or six pairs of trousers in that one," says Mrs. Moffett, indicating one of her lovely "paintings in rags." "That light background is partly Buddy Singleton's golf breeches, and partly Regina's baby blanket." And those soft green leaves? "Mrs. Gray gave me a piece of her green coat—cut out a piece of the lining when I told her it was just the color I needed."

The club remains small—just 15 members—because that is the maximum number that can meet comfortably in a home. By keeping the club small, members can follow each other's work and share each other's joy in the progress each is making. But members of this club hope to see others formed. They believe such clubs offer women a hobby and an artistic outlet of great value.

Woman Executive Succeeds as Hired Hand

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Probably this could happen only in America. The hired hand on a Maine dairy farm the other day wiped the splashes of milk from a warm and weary brow, sat down beside the bottling machine, and read a note the mail carrier had just left. The note said, "You must come a day earlier than you planned for the wedding. We've decided to give a dinner for the two families the night before at the Ritz."

The contrast between a private dining room at the Ritz and a dairy barn in Dexter, Maine, is great; but the two extremes have been brought nearer than one would have thought possible by the exigencies of wartime. For in this case the farm hand was a city woman who had given up her month-long vacation to serve with the Women's Emergency Farm Service.

Catharine Lyford, who in the ordinary course of things is executive secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, told Catharine Potter, head of the WEFS, that she would be willing to work on any farm where she was needed. She scarcely realized what she was letting herself in for, but she asked for no special priviliges or treatment and she did a full day's work to earn her $1.50 per day. In the process, she says, she learned what a farm woman's life is like.

Bottling the Milk

Here's what Miss Lyford's day was like. At 5:10 every morning she assembled the 15 parts of the bottling machine, and began bottling some 250 quarts of milk. Breakfast was at eight, and there were invariably boiled potatoes on the table, whatever else there might be.

Then back to bottling the rest of the milk and cream, and after that the bottler must be taken down, washed in soapy water, and scalded. This was Miss Lyford's job. So also was the scrubbing of the whole dairy immediately afterward, and later the washing of 500 milk bottles. Meanwhile, the farmer's wife was performing similar offices for the two milking machines, and preparing dinner.

With what was left of the day between noon and 5:30, the volunteer farm hand helped pitch off hay, can some applesauce, chase the pigs back into their enclosure when they broke out, and helped with the cooking. At 5:30 it was time to rinse the bottling machine with an antiseptic solution and put it together again in time for the first yield of the evening's milking. This meant another 250 quarts, approximately, another taking down and washing of the machinery, another cleaning of the dairy.

It is doubtful whether farm life was any more novel to Miss Lyford than Miss Lyford was to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Roberts, her employers. For instance, her practice of wearing a playsuit for the dairy work and slacks for pitching hay was a hard innovation for them to swallow. But eventually even Mrs. Roberts came around to her way of thinking sufficiently to admit that no stockings on a hot day in the kitchen seemed like a sensible idea.

Admires the Farmers

The Robertses were good farmers, in fact, successful farmers. Miss Lyford completed her month's work with a vast admiration for farmers in general and for her employers in particular.

"I can think of no other profession," she says now, "which makes so complete use of a person's abilities. A farmer, man or woman, must be a hay and cattle economist, a dollars-and-cents financier, a good neighbor, a short and long-range planner. He or she must be politically alert, philosophically wise, and everlastingly patient. And ingenious to boot."

Miss Lyford found on the farm what she calls "the most exciting kind of independence this country has been able to produce." Living close to the soil, she believes, produces that self-sufficiency that spells the true American independence and a philosophical dignity that cannot be shaken by mere adversity. It seemed to her that the farmer was actually conscious of being a fundamental part of the present and future of the country, with roots much deeper in Americanism than city dwellers can boast.

Self-Reliance Noted

"Pa" Roberts had his shop on the place, and whenever a piece of machinery broke down or needed a new part, "Pa" departed for the shop and did the job, even if it meant fabricating the part he needed.

He was in touch with local politics and knew his candidates for county office personally. He, as well as other farmers of the region, timed their meals as much as possible so they could hear the radio news broadcasts.

The Robertses have a son in the Army. This summer, while Miss Lyford was with them, they got word he had been wounded in battle in Normandy. It happened that the area where he was, was a part of France where the new farm hand had lived and worked at one time. So she comforted the mother and father by telling them stories of where their boy was, what the little French villages looked like, what the people in them did. Since the boy first went off to war, "Ma" Roberts had never once failed to write him a letter each night, no matter how busy her day had been. And after he was wounded and in the hospital, he wrote her every day, too.

Farming was a rewarding experience, Miss Lyford assures us. It sent her back to the office feeling as fit and on her toes as she had ever been in her life, and with an appreciation for a whole large group of Americans unequaled in all her days before.

Home Maker Takes Vacation on the Job

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have just "returned" from a very pleasant vacation, a little different from what one usually regards as a vacation.

As with most people nowadays there had been so many things to do, and the pressure of work had become quite heavy. One day I felt a sense of weariness, and thought that what I needed was a holiday, to get away for awhile. Leaving home was quite out of the question, and I had no back yard in which to enjoy a vacation at home. Then the thought came to me that all I needed was a relief from the sense of pressure and hurry.

Right then, I started on my vacation. I sat down in an easy chair, and took up a book. When the argument presented itself that this and that were waiting to be done, I said firmly, "No, I am on my vacation. If I feel like doing the work I will do it, but when I please." I did all the work necessary to be done that day, but in a leisurely way, had time to study and read my favorite periodicals, and listen to my favorite radio programs. By the end of the day I felt rested and refreshed, and my duties had not been neglected.

One day it was necessary for me to do an errand in the city. Usually it was hurry down and hurry right back, I always had so many things to do. That morning I passed a theater where a picture I wanted to see was being shown. Ordinarily I could not have taken the time to go in, but, of course, now I was on my vacation, so that argument couldn't hold. After the picture I decided it was a good time to lunch at my favorite tea room, a luxury which I had not permitted myself for some time.

Time was found for swimming and for browsing around in the Public Library, which I had thought I did not have time to do.

A vacation such as this is not dependent on time or circumstance, but upon taking possession of one's own thoughts. My home has not been neglected, and meals have been ready, but I feel I am now master of my time, instead of having time as my master. I simply awakened to the fact that I had been depriving myself of the little everyday things.

And one nice thing about this kind of vacation is that we can always take one, whenever we feel too much the tension of these times.

M. K.

Labor and Farm Benefits Face Legislators in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Oct. 17—What promises to be an historic, if not contentious session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, now controlled by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, Canada's Socialist Party, opens here Oct. 19.

High on the list of contentious legislation are the Saskatchewan Trade Union Act and the new Farm Security Act, proposed bills to benefit labor and farmers re-hpectively.

Drastic labor laws, for Canada, will be in the Saskatchewan Trade Union Act. This act will govern employer-employee relations in the Province, arrange votes on collective bargaining units, union agreements, direct conciliation and arbitration in employer-employee disputes, halt unfair employer practices and ban formation of company unions.

One of the stiffest sections in the act, in the view of employers, will be that giving the Provincial Government power to appoint a controller and to step in to seize any business, should the employer fail to carry out orders of the Labor Relations Board, the agency to be set up to administer the act.

Stiff Contest Expected

Already Saskatchewan employers are vigorously objecting to this power. Their objections are expected to grow and a hot fight between the C. C. F. regime, sponsoring the bill, and the small Liberal opposition, espousers of free enterprise, is foreseen.

The Board has wide powers in that it may make any regulation it deems fit to carry out the provisions of the act.

Another section arousing opposition is that which makes any order of the Board enforceable as though it were a court order, and there is no provision for appeal.

The act also makes the check-off compulsory upon an employer if the majority of the members of a union want it. The maintenance of membership provision, under the act, must also be adhered to by an employer if a majority of employees ask for it.

Farm Debt Relief

The Government's farm debt legislation is contained in the proposed Farm Security Act. This will be mainly a consolidation of existing farm protectiive laws. But the C. C. F. regime plans to insert three sections, which are stirring up opposition from mortgage and investment companies.

The first of these is that providing for the postponement of the payment of principal on a mortgage or agreement for sale in any year of crop failure. The second provides for the cancellation of interest on a mortgage or agreement of sale in a crop failure year. The third places a ban on evictions from the quarter section of land on which the farm buildings are located.

Legal Battle Forecast

Constitutional experts argue that the section providing for concellation of interest is ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature under the terms of the British North America Act. This act gives the Dominion Parliament exclusive jurisdiction in legislation on interest. However, the Provincial Government argues that where interest is only incidental to the main purpose of the act, the Legislature can deal with it.

A long legal battle in Canadian and British courts will likely follow the passage of the Farm Security Act, as mortgage and investment interests are expected to challenge its contsitutionality, as they successfully did legislation along similar lines in Alberta, which had been passed by the Social Credit regime.

Mountain States Area Told To Work Up Postwar Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 17—Coupon-clipping is hardly a fit exercise to prepare for dynamic postwar competition. That in brief, though not in his own words, is the warning sounded by Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan of the University of Denver, author of the Committee for Economic Development's book on "The Liquidation of War Production," to his own neighbors in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states.

He said other regions are so far ahead of this one in postwar planning "that we may never catch up." He added: "Everywhere else there is enthusiastic postwar planning, but here there is no talk, no enthusiasm, no planning.

"The immediate problem is the familiar one of overcoming the drag of those 'best citizens' who, having made their mark and grown tired, would concentrate their remaining energies on preserving the status quo.

Sees Exploitation

"The Rocky Mountain region has witnessed the rise and decline of economic empires. By the turn of the century it was evident, however, that we had completed a cycle of exploitation. Today we are stagnant.

"With only three per cent of the population in 28 per cent of the area of the United States, the mountain states must reconstruct their economies after the war or suffer a further relative decline."

He pointed out that these states had lost population during the war, and further that the people had drained off largely to the aggressive and booming West Coast, which will try to hold on to its new citizens after the war, and will have new industrial enterprises to hold them.

He also pointed out that the chief industries of the mountain area, the production of sugar beets and beet sugar, silver, wool, and cattle, have been unable to hold their place without Government aid, and that each is the object of protective legislation. The mountain states need some industry, he said, which can make its own way unaided by such legislation.

"We shall never be a great industrial area, but every area needs some industry to round it out," he said. "For years we have seen the cream of our college graduates, the best of our businessmen, leave to take jobs elsewhere, and have even bragged about it.

Outlines Plans

Turning from this shocking picture, Dr. Kaplan said the mountain states might retrieve their economic fortunes after the war in several ways:

Seek to do more processing at home. The Denver ordnance plant might be turned to the production of textiles. Mountain forests might produce acetates for production of artificial textiles. Process more wool and more hides in the West, going so far as to make our own shoes and textiles. We don't do so now.

Seek all-year use of productive facilities. The huge beet-sugar plants which dot the West are used only 90 to 100 days yearly, for the fall sugar-making "campaign." Their recent use at Government request, for dehydrating potatoes, points the way to further adaptation for use throughout more of the year. Quick-freezing of vegetable crops also presents a possibility.

Study and promote the use of western shales and coals as the basis of a new chemical and plastic industry. Provide better highways and take advantage of the region's position at the air crossroads of the world. Work for more equitable freight rates. Study and encourage wise land-uses. Provide more risk capital—Denver has lots of it stuck away in its banks, said Dr. Kaplan.

And above all, he recommended the people of the region get together on joint plans.

Here's How to Can Fresh Milk at Home, Developed at Louisiana State University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La. — Home canners are now "putting up" milk.

Just as the housewife now takes down a jar of peaches in winter, when the fruit season is over, she can go to her cupboard and get a jar of milk, put up when there was a seasonal surplus from her own "Elsie."

The process of preserving milk for home use was developed at Louisiana State University by A. J. Gelpi, Associate Professor of Dairying. Professor Gelpi made a special effort to find a way to can milk at home because he understood the problems of the "one-cow family" which has more milk than it needs at some seasons of the year, but none at all at other times.

The new process, simple enough for any housewife to follow with her pressure cooker, provides not only milk and cream but fresh butter when it is needed. Butter can be churned from the canned cream as easily as from fresh, it is reported.

The recipe for canning milk is quite simple. Here it is, as given by the extension service of the College:

Start with clean jars, fresh milk and cream. If the milk shows any signs of sourness, add one-half teaspoon of soda to each quart.

Heat the milk to scalding temperature or approximately 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Fill jars level full, and seal lids tightly.

If a pressure cooker is used, process at 10 pounds for 15 minutes. If canning is done with water bath, cover jars with water and boil one hour.

Regardless of the process used, the jars should be shaken slightly every two days for a week to keep the butter fat from hardening.

That's all. Professor Gelpi gives two final warnings to milk canners: Don't disregard the pressure gauge and don't guess in any of the process. Inaccuracy in following the recipe will cause milk to spoil, he cautions.

Army Reporters Held From Greek Landing

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS in the Mediterranean, Oct. 17 (Reuter)—Correspondents of two American Army newspapers, the daily Stars and Stripes and the weekly Yank, were specifically forbidden by official orders from Allied Headquarters from landing on Greek soil in the Athens operation.

In contrast to civilian newspaper and news agency correspondents these service newspaper representatives are members of the United States armed forces.

No members of the United States forces have thus landed in Greece, although the air-borne troops were transported by American troop carriers.

No reason has been given for this unusual prohibition.

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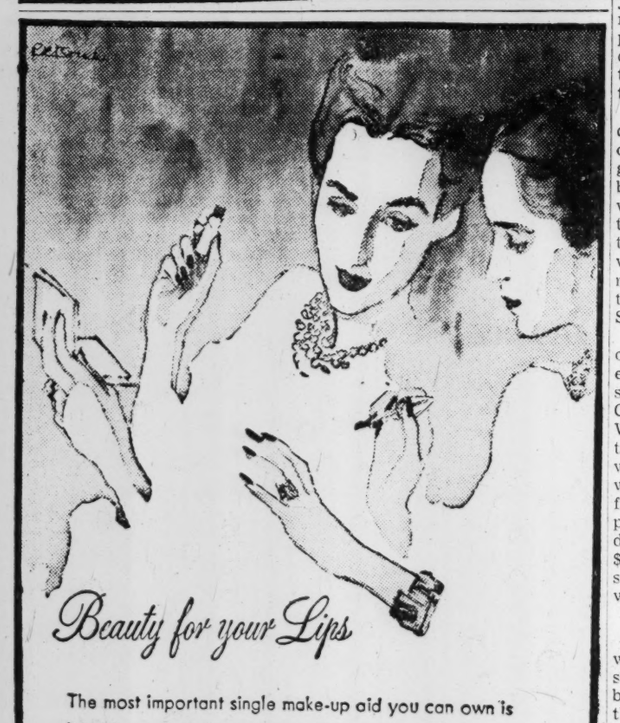

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Local Coaches Hope to Play More Games in November

Tufts, Harvard May Join B. C. In Extension of Grid Season

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local college football season, which has now been reduced to the point where only Boston College is still in action, may be resumed partially next month if authorities at Tufts and Harvard can be persuaded to schedule more games.

A hint of this was dropped at the football writers' luncheon at the Kenmore yesterday, when Lew Manly, head coach of Tufts, said that he "didn't know whether his season was ended or not."

Theoretically, the Jumbos ended the year with their scoreless tie with Worcester Tech last Saturday, although their prospectus lists a return game with Harvard at the Stadium for Nov. 11. The game was tentative merely from Tufts' point of view, however, for it was not published on the Harvard schedule.

Game with B. C.?

Said Manly: "I don't know what the authorities at Tufts will do, and we can't play again until the 18th of November because of exams. I know I would just as soon have the boys play Harvard again, but it would be awfully hard to keep them out for a month for just one game. I was wondering if there was any possibility we might get together with Boston College?"

B. C.'s Graduate Manager of Athletics, of course, could not make any definite answer, nor could Coach Henry Lamar of Harvard, whose team beat the Jumbos 19-12 in their opening game, and who personally might be in favor of a return game. The whole situation is in the hands of the authorities at the various schools, and they may or may not decide to do something about it.

Green Loses 28

Coach Earl Brown also spoke at the meeting, repeating that Navy transfers now will take 28 men from his squad, including every member of the starting line-up except Right Tackle Bob Harvey. In addition Earl, himself, is facing induction into the armed services about the middle of November.

"I don't know whom we'll get in return by Navy transfers," Brownie declared. "In the event that I go before we close our season with Columbia in New York Nov. 25, Milt Piepul will carry on." Piepul, like Brown, an alumnus of Notre Dame, is the Green's present backfield coach.

Representing the South Bend School was Adam Walsh, assistant to Ed McKeever and captain and center of the 1924 Notre Dame team which had the Four Horsemen. "We don't feel we have a great team," he said, "but we do have a group of boys who are willing to pay the price of hard work for victory on the football field."

Always Had Passer

Walsh also praised McKeever as the greatest forward passing coach in the country. "Great passers just don't grow on trees," he said, "but McKeever has always had an outstanding passer. The results shown by Dancewicz and Gasparella are the results of his coaching, plus their own hard work during the summer months. Often those two would be the only boys on the field, where they practiced for hours throwing forwards to each other."

Henry Lamar, asked for his comments on the Notre Dame game, declared that he was impressed with the simplicity of the visitors' attack, their crisp blocking and tackling, their spirit, and their speed.

H. C. Faces Brown

John (Ox) Da Grosa and Hop Riopel represented the absent Ank Scanlon for Holy Cross, which this Saturday faces Brown in Worcester. "We are a team without a star," he said. "Our boys are all young, and for them we have simplified our attack and defense. We do not scrimmage between games; instead we aim at perfecting our timing and precision."

He praised Leo Troy, former Melrose standout, as a "natural pass receiver," and as a boy who will be "a great receiver some day because of his natural talent." He also declared that the Crusaders are expecting to have Walter Sheridan, another former Melrose star, eligible for the Brown game. "He will be our first triple threat tailback," he said, "and thus will eliminate our having to substitute every time we want a passer or a kicker in the backfield."

John Curley said that the Eagles' next game would be at Fenway Park Friday night against New York University. Following that B. C. will play Syracuse Oct. 28 and Brooklyn College Nov. 12, both games at Fenway.

Notre Dame Again Placed on Top Of Nation's Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—It's Notre Dame again. For the 12th straight week, including 10 weeks from last year, the Irish have been voted the Nation's No. 1 college football team.

The unbeaten and untied South Benders, who last week snowed Dartmouth under a 64-0 score, polled a total of 973 points from 107 sportswriters in yesterday's Associated Press weekly poll, the second of the season. The Irish were ranked first on 59½ of the 107 ballots.

Army and Randolph Field, both undefeated and untied, moved up a notch to second and third place, respectively, as a 13-13 tie with Virginia tumbled the North Caroline Pre-Flighters from second to 10th.

Ohio State took over fourth place with 631 points while the Iowa Seahawks, making their first appearance in the top 10, made fifth with 399.5 points.

Great Lakes, Pennsylvania, Georgia Tech, Navy, and N. C. Pre-Flight completed the first 10.

The leaders, with 10 points given for each first place vote, nine for second, etc. (First place votes in parentheses):

Top Ten

Notre Dame (59½)	973
Army (11½)	862
Randolph Field (21 7-12)	681.5
Ohio State (4)	631
Iowa Pre-Flight (1)	399.5
Great Lakes (1)	386
Pennsylvania (3)	328
Georgia Tech	313
Navy	308
North Carolina Pre-Flight	216

Second Ten: 11-Purdue 128; 12-California (1) 80; 13-Tulsa 79; 14-March Field (1) 75; 15 and 16-Michigan and Southern California, 59 each; 17-Tennessee 52; 18-Bainbridge Naval (2) 50; 19-Second Air Force (½) 48.5; 20-Indiana 47.

Other vote getters: Illinois 40, El Toro, Calif., Marines (1) 36; Washington 25; U. C. L. A. 22; Mississippi State 21; Norman, Okla., Navy (½) 17½; Virginia (1) 16; Morris Field 14; Yale 13; Wake Forest 8; Texas 7, Alabama 5; Tulane 4; Wisconsin 2; Duke 1.

Schoolboy Hockey Players Invited To Arena Classes

As part of a nation-wide plan to educate boys for a career in hockey, an amateur hockey school will be held at the Boston Arena from Oct. 31 through Nov. 4, under the direction of Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics.

The school is part of a plan to give American youngsters a chance to receive expert instruction in the fine points of hockey which will help fit them for participation later in fast amateur company or even in professional hockey.

In the East the plan is under the sponsorship of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association, governing body of the Eastern Amateur League in which the Olympics play. Besides in Boston, schools will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, in Baltimore, and in Philadelphia.

Classes at the Arena here will be held from 9:30 a. m. until 11:30 a. m. daily. Boys wishing to join must bring their own skates and other hockey equipment.

Guard Duty —By Pap'

A TRUCK MUST HAVE HIT ME
JOE
STANOWICZ
-ARMY'S LINE STALWART IS HEADED FOR ALL-AMERICA HONORS !!
HE WAS AN OUTSTANDING TACKLE LAST YEAR
WAIT FOR ME, JOE
NOW, PLAY NICE, GENTLEMEN !!
JOE WAS MOVED INTO THE ALL IMPORTANT GUARD POSITION WHERE HIS UNUSUAL SPEED COULD BEST BE UTILIZED
OPPOSING LINEMEN MIGHT DO WELL TO REMEMBER THAT HE IS AN EASTERN COLLEGIATE WRESTLING CHAMPION
PAP
AP Newsfeatures

In the opening game against North Carolina, Joe Stanowicz found himself playing guard in the Army line for the first time in his life, but no one would have guessed from his play that the position was strange to him. An outstanding tackle for West Point last season, Stanowicz was moved into the all-important guard berth because of his unusual speed. A fullback in high school, Joe can run like a deer despite the 220 pounds that is spread over his 6-foot frame.

One of the outstanding athletes produced in New Jersey, Stanowicz won All-State football honors at Hackettstown high school and at Blair Academy before he was appointed to West Point by Miss Carolyn O'Day, Representative-at-Large from New York. Joe won the eastern interscholastic wrestling championship in the heavyweight class at Blair Academy. He continued his wrestling activities at Army and this year won the eastern intercollegiate heavyweight title.

The fact that he was elected Vice-President of the class of 1945 is a pretty good indication of the esteem in which he is held by his classmates, as an athlete and a scholar. Stanowicz hasn't come up the easy way. He lost his father when he was five, and at the age of 13 he started working during summer vacation in a jacket factory, as a caretaker of the high school fieldhouse, and later in a leather factory.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Tuesday p. m. quarterback: . . . From the looks of Saturday's scores, Army and Notre Dame will come up to their annual tussle without knowing how good they are . . . The big scores so far don't prove whether they're so good or the opposition so bad . . . And how about Washington with 247 points in four games—and then comes Southern California? . . . Navy's coaches must feel like the fellows who normally inhabit such football hotspots as Columbus, Ohio, or Baton Rouge, La., during the Huey Long regime . . . Before every season the fans told them they had a world-beater team and they'd better watch out if they lost even one game . . . Lieut. Commander Rip Miller, Navy's line coach, remarked yesterday: "A lot of coaches are surprised to find out that teen-age boys can play football. We've known that for 20 years." . . . Which indicates that the pre-season ballyhoo couldn't have been very far wrong

* * *

When Lieut. Buster Mills, former Indian outfielder, and Lieut. Birdie Tebbetts, ex-Tiger catcher, were teammates on the Waco, Texas, Army Air Field baseball team, Buster continually tried to talk Birdie out of a gold case that Tebbetts never used . . . Then Mills was transferred to another field and when Tebbetts' team was entering a semi-pro tournament, he made Mills an offer to sign up for the event . . . "Name your own price," said Birdie . . . "I won't take any money," replied Mills, "but if I play it will cost you that gold case." . . . He played.

* * *

Milt Piepul, Dartmouth backfield coach, after that Notre Dame rout: "I didn't even get very wet in spite of the rain. Those Notre Dame backs went by so fast the wind dried off my clothes."

* * *

Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds and Bill Rariden were teammatees on five different clubs—Canton (Ohio and Penn League) in 1908, Boston (National) spring of 1913; Indianapolis (Federal), 1914; Newark (Federal), 1915, and New York (National), 1916 . . . When you ask Ed Kelleher, Army basketball coach, about his team, he'll tell you he has a good football squad. His two returning regulars, Doug Kenna and Dale Hall, are playing football along with Bobby Dobbs . . . Duke's Eddie Cameron pulled the same line on the New York football writers. He wanted to talk about the "good southern teams"—Georgia Tech, Wake Forest, and North Carolina Pre-Flight.

* * *

Although Lee Artoe, ex-Chicaog Bears tackle, had just returned from two years in the Pacific when he played the first game for the Fort Pierce, Fla., Navy Amphibious Base this fall, he still was able to kick off once so that the ball hit one of the goal uprights near the top . . . Sergeant Clarence (Hooks) Iott struck out 240 men out of a total of 404 fanned by the mound staff of the Kearns, Utah, Overseas Replacement Depot during the past season.

Maryville Eleven Completes Season Unbeaten, Untied

MARYVILLE, Mo., Oct. 17 (AP)—Here it is only mid-October, but Coach Ryland Milner here isn't a bit worried about the rest of the football season. His undefeated and untied Navy-manned Maryville Teachers College Bearcats have finished the season with a high mark to beat.

Coach Milner also is not concerned over the Nov. 1 transfer of V-12 students. His future admirals have fought their battle for dear old Maryville, their schedule finished, their glory written high on the 1944 gridiron record.

The Bearcats began their schedule Sept. 1, and buttoned it up last Saturday with their seventh straight triumph—a second decision over the Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers, 33-2.

Only the University of Washington, among the Nation's undefeated and untied teams, has scored more points than the 206 Maryville piled up against the opposition's 21.

Pacing the Bearcats in their romp over college teams of Missouri, Illinois, and Kansas, was George Campbell, a speedy triple-threat back whom Maryville fans are booming for Little All-America honors. Campbell scored two touchdowns in the Bearcats' finale against Pittsburg, one of them a 55-yard junket.

When the Peru, Neb., Teachers canceled their Oct. 21 date with Maryville, it allowed Milner to finish his season two full weeks before Uncle Sam's Nov. 1 graduation day for V-12s.

Along their unbeaten trail, the Bearcats trounced Washburn twice (27-0 and 25-0), Missouri Valley (38-0), Warrensburg (28-6), Peru Teachers (29-0), and Pittsburg twice (26-13 and 33-2).

Pepper Martin Given Release

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17 (AP)—John Leonard "Pepper" Martin has been given his unconditional release by the St. Louis Cardinals, President Sam Breadon has announced.

"We hate to lose Pepper," Breadon said, "because he is a splendid man to have on a team. But that's what he wanted. We know he is anxious to get back to managing or coaching."

Martin played in 40 games with the Cardinals this year after returning to major-league competition from a mangerial post at Rochester. He made 24 hits, including two home runs in 186 times at bat for an average of .279.

Watson Ineligible

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17 (AP)—Phil Watson, star wingman, is ineligible to play for any National Hockey League club this year, Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers who own Watson, has announced.

Patrick said Watson was barred because of the ruling made by the League Governors last May that a "player cannot play for any club if he is deferred (from military service) for other than physical reasons."

Watson played on loan last year with the championship Montreal Canadiens.

Rivalry Continued

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 17 (AP)—The longest unbroken gridiron rivalry in the United States will be resumed Saturday when Lafayette meets Lehigh University here in the 79th game of the series, which began in 1882.

The game is the first of two to be played by the traditional rivals this season.

Frank Carideo, Angelo Bertelli and Joe Gasparella, famous Notre Dame quarterbacks, are all of Italian stock.

Junior Circuit Total Tops Last Year by Million Fans

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—The American League, offering one of the most spectacular pennant battles in major league history, drew a 1944 paid attendance of 4,798,158—approaching the circuit record and topping last year's total by more than a million fans.

President William Harridge, announcing attendance figures today, emphasized that the official total did not include 197,075 fans who attended war relief games which made an actual paid attendance of 4,995,233. The League record is 5,433,791 for the 1940 season.

Four-Club Race

Last year's official attendance was 3,695,569, or 1,101,589 fewer than whirled the turnstiles in the recently-closed campaign which produced a four-club race down to the final week. The 1943 attendance, including war relief games, was 3,840,286.

Harridge pointed out that 1944 attendance also included 508,491 servicemen admitted free as guests of the clubs.

The Detroit Tigers, who were edged out of the championship by the St. Louis Browns on the final day of the season, finished with an amazing home attendance of 923,176 to set the pace in the banner season and surpass their 1943 following by approximately 300,000 fans.

Topped National League

Attendance at American League parks topped the National League by 619,414, figures released by President Ford Frick of the Senior loop disclosed, both Detroit's Tigers and New York's Yankees topped the New York Giants, the National League leader, in the number of fans paying to see the majors play.

Comparative attendance figures, exclusive of war relief games:

Clubs	1944	1943
Detroit	923,176	606,287
New York	789,995	618,330
Chicago	563,539	508,962
Washington	525,235	574,694
St. Louis	508,644	214,392
Boston	506,975	358,275
Philadelphia	505,322	376,735
Cleveland	475,272	438,894

Although the flag-winning St. Louis Browns finished fifth in home attendance with 508,644, their increase over 1943 was almost as great as Detroit's—a jump of approximately 294,000 from last year's attendance of 214,392. It was the largest season attendance for the Browns since 1924.

Boston Last

National League figures showed New York drew 733,598 fans this year, and other clubs: Pittsburgh 653,912, Chicago 640,110, Brooklyn 618,193, St. Louis 486,851, Cincinnati 431,297, Philadelphia 369,586, and Boston 245,197.

Harridge said that "in many respects I consider the 1944 season the greatest in American League history. Not only did we have an attendance which approached our 1940 high, but we enjoyed a great race from the start of the season with the pennant up for grabs until the closing day."

Harridge said the attendance increase was remarkable in view of the fact that "millions of potential fans" had departed for overseas service since last year.

"And when you consider that upwards of ten million men in all have been lost as potential fans since the war began," Harridge declared, "it seems incredible that the 1944 attendance should be only around 500,000 less than the record year of 1940."

Minor Hockey League Looks For Best Season in History

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The American Hockey League, ranked second only to the big-time National League circuit, opens its season tonight with the revamped Pittsburgh Hornets invading the Cleveland Barons' home rink by Lake Erie. By Sunday night the other five teams in the league—Buffalo, Indianapolis, Providence, St. Louis, and Hershey, Pa.—will have swung into action.

With the addition of the St. Louis Flyers, the league expects to enjoy its most prosperous year in history. President Maurice Podoloff said at league headquarters in New Haven, Conn., that last season's regular campaign had been the most prosperous to date. Then Cleveland, western division winner, lost by four games to one to the Buffalo Bisons in the post-season championship series.

Hornets May Surprise

Pittsburgh tallied only 33 points in 52 games last winter, but the Hornets may be the surprise team this year. Owner John Harris believes he made a "fine deal" during the off-season by purchasing Max Kaminsky, Maxie Bennett, Dede Klein and Bob Walton from the championship Buffalo club. Kaminsky, who captained the Bisons, has been named manager of the Hornets.

Although they purchased Goalie Harvey Teno from the Hornets, Cleveland's prospects of again dominating the western dviision have been dimmed by the loss of Pete Horeck. However, Coach Fred Cook still has some pretty good men in Lou Trudel, Les Cunningham, Tommy Burlington, Whitney Prokop and Earl Bartholome.

Hershey, which beat Buffalo by five points for eastern division laurels last year, only to be eliminated by Cleveland in the semi-final play-offs, probably will be handicapped by the loss of Wally Kilrea and Hank Lauzon. Kilrea, center and captain, was inducted into the Army in the spring. Coach Cooney Weiland is depending mostly on youngsters.

Indianapolis, affiliated with the Detroit Red Wings, is expected to be much better this season. On the defense Manager Johnny Sorrell has Moose Sherritt and Red Kane back along with Butch MacDonald and Vic Lynn, former Caps who have been discharged from the Canadian Army. Sorrell, Bill Thomson and Ducky Shinner form a top line with Harry Lumley again in the nets.

Banking on Rookies

Coach Hap Emms, formerly of Omaha, is banking on rookies to make good at St. Louis. His only veterans are Bill Kendall, who formerly played with the Chicago Black Hawks; Ron Hudson, leading American Association scorer five years ago, and Goalie Jimmy Franks.

Eddie Shore, general manager of the Buffalo club, believes he has a "good chance" to win third straight title. He claims the Bison defense is the best in the league with the forward lines "about on a par" with defense. He is counting on Gordie Davidson, Roger Leger and Jack Dyte, veterans from last year, and Fred Ferns, obtained from Cleveland, and Art Lessard, 220-pound amateur from Quebec.

Providence, last year's tailender with only 27 points, likewise is depending mainly on youngsters. Coach Yank Boyd has back Goalie Vic Highton and Defenseman Stan Kemp, but other candidates are untried.

Travel

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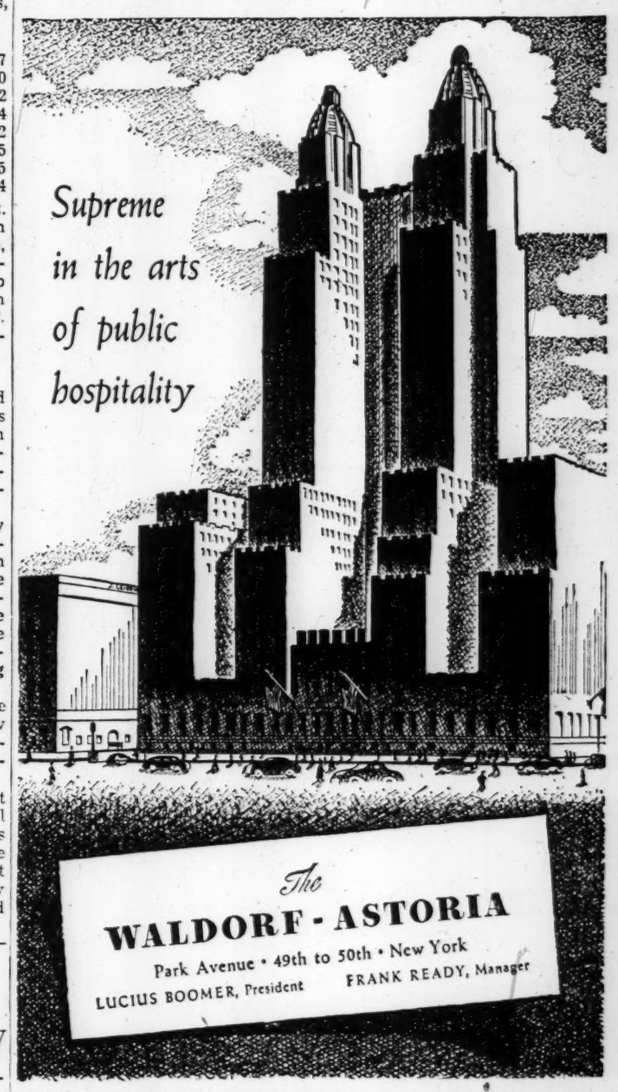
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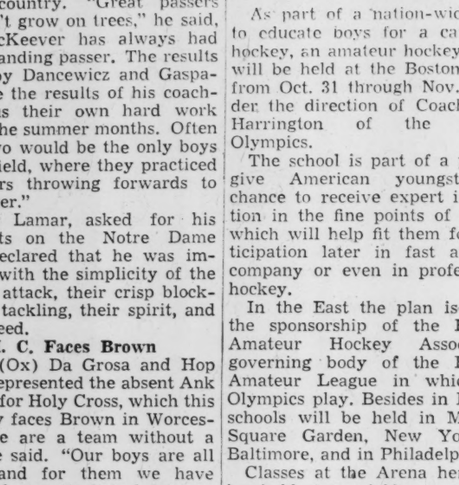

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60½	60½	60½	— ½
ACF-Brill Motor	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Acme Steel 3	1	63	63	63	
Adams Exp .15e	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Adams Millis ¾e	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	160	160	160	+3½
Alleghany Corp	16	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Alleghany pf	15	30⅛	29½	30	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151¼	151	151¼	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	8	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	8	36¾	36⅛	36½	— ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅝
Amerada Pet 3	1	102	102	102	
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	28	28	28	— ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	5	79½	79¼	79½	+ ½
Am Bank N pf3 †	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	7	45¼	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅝
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	132	132	132	—1
Am Bosch ½e	4	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	17	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 †	30	178½	177	178½	+1½
Am Car & F 2½e	9	39¾	39	39¾	+ ½
Am C & F pf 5½e	4	88½	88	88½	+1
Am Chain & C 2	4	26½	26¼	26½	
Am Chicle 4a	80	129	128½	129	+1
Am Crystal Sugar	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	105	105	105	
Am Distil	5	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
Am Export L 2	1	27	27	27	
Am & For Pow	10	4	3⅞	4	
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	8	95½	94½	95½	+ ½
Am&FPS6pf 4½k	6	68	66	68	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	36	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ¾
Am Hide & Leath	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	74¼	73¾	74¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	13	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	10	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	2	101	100½	100½	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	4	16½	16½	16⅝	
Am Metal ¾e	16	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
Am News Co 1.80	2	36¾	36¾	36¼	— ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	9	55¾	55	55¾	+ ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	9	48½	48	48½	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .30e	18	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Am R Mill .60e	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	150	73⅛	73	73⅛	+ ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Am Seating	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	260	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅝
Am Smelt & R 2	2	41	41	41	
Am Smelt&R pf7†	70	159	158¼	158¼	— ⅝
Am Snuff 2.40	1	44	44	44	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Am Stores 1	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅞
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	164¼	163¾	164	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	8	68¾	68	68	— ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†150	145½	145	145½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose 2	2	45½	45½	45½	
Am Wat Wks	32	9¼	9	9⅛	
Am Wool pf 8k	1	90½	90½	90½	+1½
Am Zinc L & S	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
APW Paper	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¼e	8	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
Anchor H-G .45e	1	27	27	27	+ ¼
Anac W&C ¾e †	30	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Armour & Co	9	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	30	108	108	108	
Armstrong Cork¾e	2	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Artloom Corp .30e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	8	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
Assc D Gds1p6 †	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	30	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ¼
Associates Inv 2	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅝
Assoc Inn pf 5 †	30	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 6	14	67	66¾	67	+ ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	97	96¾	97	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1¾e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Atl G&W Indies 3g	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¾
Atl Refining 1e	1	28⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	113	113	113	
Atlas Corp 1½e	12	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	56½	76½	56½	— ½
AtlasPowd2¼e †	140	59	59	59	— ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	50	116	116	116	+1
Aust Nichols	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
AustN pfA5½k †	40	73	72	73	+1
Aviation Corp .10e	18	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Baldwin Loco ct ¾e	9	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	33	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio pf	12	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Barn & A pf7½k †	70	64	63¾	64	— ½
Barber Asph ¼e	2	25¾	24⅞	25½	+ ¾
Barker Bros ½e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	51	51	51	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
Bath Iron Wks 4	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	1	35½	35½	35½	
Beech Airc 1e	12	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Belding Hem .80	2	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .90e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	9	45	44½	45	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
Best Foods 1e	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
Beth Steel 4½e	12	63⅜	62⅞	63	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1⅓e	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
Black&Deck 1.30a	2	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Bloomfdale .90e †	30	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¾
Boeing Airplane 1e	13	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Br 2¼e	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	4	46½	46½	46½	
Bond Strs pf 4½	2	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
Borden Co 1.20e	7	34⅛	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	40⅜	40	40	+ ¼
Boraniff Airw .60	17	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Bridgeport Br 1	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	5	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
Brklyn Un Gas ½e	6	20½	20⅜	20½	
Brown Shoe 2	2	43½	43½	43½	
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Budd Mfg	8	11	10⅞	11	
Budd MfgS5pf5 †	310	73¾	73	73¾	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¼e	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Burr AddMach.55e	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term 1e	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TermBpf3k †	640	54½	53¾	54	+2⅝
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	10	12⅜	12	12	
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅛	⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¾e	20	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	220	93	90	92⅞	+1⅝
Calif Pack 1½	1	27¾	27½	27½	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 3¼e	6	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Can DryGAle ¾e	3	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	37	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	48¾	48½	48½	
Capital Adm A	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	30	49	49	49	
Caro C & O 5	†100	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .20	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
Case Jl Co ¾e	4	57¼	57	57¼	+ ⅜
Case Jl pf 7 †	10	144½	144½	144½	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	49	48½	49	— ⅜
Celanese Cp 3-70f	5	34⅞	34¾	34¾	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	103	102½	102½	
Celotex Corp ½	4	13½	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Cent R R N J	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
CenturyRibM .10e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Cerro de Pas 3	6	32½	32	32¼	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Chain Belt ¾e	3	19⅝	19¼	19½	
Champ P & F ¾e	17	30½	29½	30½	+1
Champ P&F pf6 †	40	113¾	113	113	
Ches Corp Va .80	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
Ches & Ohio 3	18	47	46⅞	47	
Chi & E Ill A 2e	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	
Chi Grt West	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Chi Grt Wpf17⅞k	5	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	7	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chi & No West	63	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1⅛
Chi & NW pf .15e	25	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
Childs Co	6	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	15	93⅝	93	93½	+ ½
Cities Service	6	21	21	21	— ¼
City Invest (new) †	10	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Clev CC&SL pf5 †	10	87	87	87	+ ¼
Clev E Ill pf 4½ †	10	112	112	112	—1¼
Clev Pitt spl 2 †	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
Climax Molyb1.20a	2	34	34	34	— ¼
Cluett Pea 1½e	3	36⅜	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	136	136	136	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm ½a	6	30	29½	30	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	50	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
Collins&Aik pf5 †	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South †	50	20	20	20	
ColB'castA 1.20e	2	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
ColBr'castB 1.20e	2	32	32	32	— ¼
Comm Edison 2½	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Comm Solvents .30e	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Com Ed 1.40	17	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
Com'wlth&South	206	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	8	89½	89	89½	+ ½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26¼	26¼	26¾	
Consol Cigar 1⅓e	4	30	30	30	
Consol Cigpf4¾a †	50	97½	97	97	— ⅝
Cons Copper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	41	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	
Cons Film Ind	1	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
Cons Film pf ¾ak	4	25	25	25	
Cons Laund .60e	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	25	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 2	8	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	24¾	24½	24¾	
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ¾
Container Cp 1⅓e	6	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾ae	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	6	47	46⅜	47	+ ⅞
Cont Motors .45e	54	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del .90e	18	28⅝	28	28¼	— ¼
Cooper Bess pf3 †	60	43¾	43¼	43½	
CopperweldStl .80	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Cop'weldSLpf2½z†	20	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	130	53½	53	53½	+ ½
Corn Prod 2.60	7	60¾	60½	60¾	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	140	178½	177¾	177¾	— ¾
Cornell-D-E .60e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
Coty Interna †	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	6	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	80	108½	108½	108½	
Crosley Corp ¾e	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾ae	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	4	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	10	102	102	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	4	36	36	36	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†140	24	24	24	— ⅜
Cuban-A Sug 1e	2	15½	15⅜	15½	
Cudahy Pack .30e	1	24⅞	27⅞	24⅞	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	16	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	55	55	55	+ ½
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	27	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Cushman's 7pf7 †	10	125	125	125	+2
Curtis-Wr A 1¼e	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	1	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	10	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
Deere & Co 2e	2	43¼	42⅞	42⅞	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	17	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	20	7⅛	6⅞	7	
Detroit Edi 1.20	22	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	380	39½	38½	39¾	+ ¾
Diam Match 1½	2	33	32⅞	32	+ ⅛
DiamMatch pf1½	4	41	41	41	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	20	47¼	47¼	47½	
Doehler Die 1¾e	8	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
Dome Mines 1.20h	7	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	9	70⅝	70	70	
Dow Chem 3	2	126⅜	126⅛	126⅛	— ⅝
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
du Pont de N 33⅓e	8	156½	156	156½	+ ¼
du Pont pf 4½	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	50	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
Eastern Air L	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
Edis Bros St .80a	1	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Elastic S Nut ¾ae	7	14	13¾	14	
El Auto-Lite1½e	6	44⅝	44	44	— ⅝
Elec Boat 1e	14	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Ei&Mus Ind .08e	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
El Power & Lt	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt S6 pf	2	86½	86	86½	— ¼
El Pow&Lt S7 pf	6	92⅛	91¾	92⅛	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33	33	33	
EmersonElMfg.55e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3	1	65	65	65	
Eng Pub Service	18	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS S5 pf5 †	100	101¾	101¼	101¼	
EPSS5½pf5½z †	80	101	100⅛	101	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	1	1	½	1	+ ⅛
Erie R R ½e	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	12	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	12	64⅜	64	64⅜	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner½	1	12½	12½	12½	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	17	43¼	42½	43¼	— ¼
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	24⅝	24½	24½	
Farns Tel & Rad	15	13¾	13½	13¾	
Federal D Strs1½	10	29	28¾	29	
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	4	9½	9½	9½	
Ferro Enam ¾ae	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
FirestoneT&R1½e	5	51¼	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
First Nat Strs2¼	1	43½	43½	43½	
Flintkote .45e	2	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	2	38	37¾	38	
Follansbee Stl	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	30	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Foster Wheel ½e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf †	10	107	107	107	+2½
Freeport Sulph 2	4	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½z †	110	113½	113	113½	— ¼
Gair Robert .30g	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1¼e †	150	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
Gardner Denver 1	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	26	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾a †	150	54½	54½	54½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	6	14½	14⅜	14½	
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze 30e	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Gen Cable A	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cable pf7k †	80	101⅞	100¾	101⅞	+1⅜
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	151½	151½	151½	— ½
Gen Elec 1.40	76	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅝
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	116	114⅛	116	
Gen G & El A	72	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Motors 2½e	15	64	63¾	63⅞	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	1	129	129	129	
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A 4	1	54	54	54	+1
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¾ae	5	26	26	26	+ ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)	28	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	810	93½	90¾	93½	+2½
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾ae	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	24	24	24	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	3	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .90e	14	20	19⅞	20	
Glidden Co .90e	3	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	80	126½	126	126	
Goodrich BF 1½e	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R 2	5	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	925	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ⅝
Granby Con M 15e	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	
Granite C S .175e	2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Grant W T pf 1	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	6	16½	16⅜	16½	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	26	40⅜	40	40⅜	+ ⅝
Gt West Sug 1.80e	17	26	26¾	27	+ ¼
Green H L 2a	1	54	54	54	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	29	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Grum Airc En 1e	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+1⅛
Guantan Sugar	5	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Guantan Sug pf	10	166½	166½	166½	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
Gulf M&O pf2½pe	10	56¼	55¼	56¼	+1
Gulf Oil 1a	4	46¾	46½	46½	— ⅛
Hack W pfA13¾ †	80	28¼	28	28¼	
Hamil Watch .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Harb-Walker 1	2	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Hayes Indust ½ae	69	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
Hayes Mfg	84	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
Hecht Co 1.20	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
Helme GW pf 7 †	10	166	166	166	
Hercules Motor 1	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	130¼	130¼	130¼	— ¼
Hinde&D Pap 1e	1	24	24	24	— ⅝
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	8	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	44	44	44	— ⅛
Houd-Hers A 2½	5	44¾	44	44	— ⅝
Houd-Hers B ¾ae	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	66⅛	68	68	—1
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	68½	68½	68½	
Houston Oil	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1⅓e	2	34	34	34	— ½
Hudson & Man	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Huston Motor .30e	20	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	50	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	1	16½	16½	16½	
Ill CentralLL 4 †	430	64½	63¾	64½	+ ¾
Ill Cent pf	1	40	40	40	
Indust Rayon 2	2	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
InspiratCopper ¾ae	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
Interch Corp 1.60	1	36½	36¼	36½	
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	20	111⅜	111	111	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	25	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	1	9	9	9	
Int Harvester 2.60	1	80	79¾	80	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	200	175	175	175	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	⅞	¾	⅞	
Int Minerals&C½e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	3	78	77¼	78	+ ¾
Int Nickel Can 1.60	21	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ¼
Int Nick Can pf7†	150	135½	135½	135½	
Int Paper	15	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Int Paper pf 5	9	86⅝	86⅛	86

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35¼	37¼
American Manufacturing	51⅞	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	98¾	..
American Optical	31½	33½
American Wringer Co	9⅞	10⅞
‡moskeag Company	43	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	82	..
Appleton Company	35	38
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	53¼	56½
Art Metal Construction	27¼	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	32¼	34¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	32¼	34¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅝	21
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	109	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	20	21⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅜	25⅛
Boston Wov Hose&Rubber	37¾	40¼
Brown Co	2.10	2.40
Brown Co pf	35¼	37¾
Brown Durrell	6	6¾
Campbell AS Co Inc	10⅝	11⅝
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¾	39½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17½	19⅛
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	44½	47¼
Dewey&Almy Chemical Co	30¾	33¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	28½	31
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	28	30
Dwight Manufacturing Co	17½	19
Eastern Corporation	10⅝	11⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅜	23¼
Exolon Co	9⅛	10½
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	14¼
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	47¾	50¾
Fruit of the Loom	36	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16	17½
General Machinery	25½	27⅞
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	67½	70½
Graton&Knight Co	9⅝	11⅛
Graton&Knight Co 7 pf	92½	..
Graton&Knight Co pr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	35¼	37¼
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield TD $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	77⅛	83⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	40¾	43¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅝	22⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32
International Detrola	14⅞	16¼
Kendall Company	11⅞	12⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	20⅞	22¾
Landers Frary & Clark	40⅜	43⅞
Lincoln Stores Inc	24½	26½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	117	122
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63½	66¾
Merck & Co	36	38¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¼	49½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69	..
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	97⅛	102⅝
Nashawena Mills	21⅜	22⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	..
*Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¼	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅜	30⅞
National Shirt Shops	16⅛	17⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	69¼	73¼
New England Lime	5¼	7
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	10	11⅜
Parker Appliance	12¾	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Compar	118½	123½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	91	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	49¾	52½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37¾	40
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing	70¾	..
Sanford Mills	43¼	45¾
Submarine Signal Co	38¼	40¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	68¼	71¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	4¼	4⅝
United Elastic Corp	17⅛	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	79	83½
N S Envelope Co 7 pf	126	131
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	99¼	103
Wamsutta Mills Inc	31½	33⅜
Warner & Swasey Co	9⅞	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	43¼	46¼
Warren Bros Class C	18⅜	19⅞
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116¼	120¼
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	101⅜	105¾
Central Pwr&Light 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Empire District Elec	15⅛	16⅛
General Water G&E $3 pf	50¼	52¾
Jamaica Water Supply	32¾	35½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	107¼	111¼
Kansas P&Lt 4½pf	104¾	108¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	104¾	109¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	33⅜	35⅝
No States Power Del6 pf	73¾	76¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	83¾	86¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr&Lt 7 pf	106¼	110¼
Penn Power&Light $7 pf	106¾	110¼
Public Service Colo	27¾	29½
Public Service Ind	19⅜	20¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	106¼	110¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	110¼	114¼
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	105¾	109¾
Rochester Gas&El 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Rochester Telephone	15	16
San Diego Gas&Electric	13¼	14⅜
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20⅜	22⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Service	16½	17½
Tampa Electric Co	25¼	27¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
*Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Washington Ry&Elec units	15⅝	17

*Ex-Dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅛	14⅜
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	..
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	17⅛	18⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6	108	..
Conn Light & Power	44¼	46¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	25⅛	27⅛
Eastern Utilities Asso com	1⅜	1⅞
Fall River Gas Works	25	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	40½	43¼
Green Mountain Power	88⅜	92¾
Hartford Electric Light	54¼	57
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅞	18⅝
Holyoke Water Power	16⅝	18⅝
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	39½	42½
Lynn Gas & Electric	84¾	88
Mass Power & Light pf	177⅜	183⅜
Mass Utilities Asso pf	35¼	37¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	34¼	36½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	63¼	65¼
N E PublicServ $7 pr ln	104¼	108¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	98¼	102¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	44⅜	47
N E Public Serv $6 pf	42¾	45
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	79	83¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	110¼	115¼
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	8⅝	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	24¼	26¼
Western Mass Companies	24⅝	26⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37½	39¼
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Newark	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	56¼
American Reserve	16¼	17¾
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79	84
Boston (16a)	600	630
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	22¾
City of New York (½e)	18	..
Connecticut General Life (1a)	54½	56½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	42¼	44¾
Federal (1.40)	48¾	52¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	58½	62½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12	13⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅝	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	49¼	52¼
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½e)	17½	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25⅝	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅞	29⅝
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	87	89½
Jer Insurance NY (1.80)	36¼	39¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅝	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8⅜	9⅛
Mass Bonding (3½)	68¾	72¼
Merch & Mfrs of NY (.40)	5¼	6¼
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅛	14⅝
North River (1)	22⅛	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	6	6¾
Northern (3a)	82½	87
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¼
Peerless Casualty Co	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¾	86¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	35	37½
Reinsurance Cor N York (.075e)	4⅞	6¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine	69¼	72¾
Seaboard Security (1a)	45½	48¾
Security (1.40)	33⅝	35⅝
Springfield (4½a)	122	127½
Standard Accident	32¾	36½
Travelers (16)	516	531
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	46¼	49
Unit States Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅞

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc.	3.93	4.30
Amerex Holding	28.125	30.00
American Business Shares	3.76	4.12
Axe Houghton Fund	14.93	16.05
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.87	107.16
Boston Fund	18.25	19.62
Broad Street Investing	30.26	32.71
Bullock Fund	16.02	17.56
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.01	31.20
Christiana Securities Co	2610.00	2710.00
Commodity Corp	9.39	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	44.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.41	24.07
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.81	14.82
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc.	19.85	21.09
Fund Investors Inc.	23.14	25.36
General Capital	34.68	37.29
General Investors Trust	5.60	6.03
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.24	6.87
Low Priced Shares	5.97	6.57
Railroad Shares	3.74	4.13
Railroad Equip Shares	4.43	4.88
Steel Shares	4.40	4.85
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.66	24.37
Institutional Sec: Bank Gp.	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.79	S-1	27.30
B-2 .... 29.38	S-2	14.72
B-3 .... 20.47	S-3	11.62
B-4 .... 10.47	S-4	5.35
K-1 .... 19.55	K-2	24.48
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	98.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.90	..
Maryland Fund	4.95	5.55
Mass Invest Tr	22.26	23.94
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.11	11.95
Mutual InVest	11.43	12.50
Nation Wide Voting	3.87	..
New England Fund	13.20	14.22
New York Stocks:		
Automobile	6.99	11.20
Railroad	5.55	6.12
Railroad Equip	7.88	8.67
Steel	6.25	6.88
Old Conoly Tr Assoc	23.00	25.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.34	15.42
Quarterly Income Shares	7.20	7.85
Railway & Light Sec	15.125	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	110.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.48	3.83
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.40	96.30
State Street Invest	44.00	47.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.77	.86
Wellington Fund	17.16	18.85

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Hr A A mod. acc mod	2.81	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.91	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.97	5.73
Nation Wide Sec	3.87	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.19	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.44	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.47	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.35	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.92	....

Investment Banking

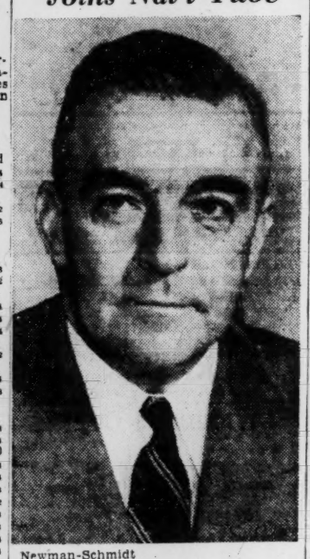
Blair& Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	35.75	37.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 ⅛ less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft (New Stock)	10⅛	11¼
Piper Aircraft	3c	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅜

Joins Nat'l Tube



Newman-Schmidt

Walter H. Wiewel

Appointed assistant to the president of the National Tube Company in charge of planning and development of future markets and facilities for production of tubular products for this U. S. Steel subsidiary. Mr. Wiewel was formerly with the War Production Board at Washington.

Benton Offers Fly Post of Counsel To Two Music Concerns

NEW YORK (AP) — William Benton, vice-president of the University of Chicago and wealthy businessman, said here he had offered James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, a position as general counsel to the Associated Music Publishers and Muzak corporations.

Mr. Benton, who owns all common stock of the two corporations, said "I have offered Mr. Fly a position as general counsel of Associated Music Publishers and Muzak, if and as he reaches a decision to leave the FCC, on which as far as I know he has not made up his mind and has in no way committed himself to me."

At the same time, Mr. Benton announced that Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, had agreed to serve on the board of a new corporation to be connected with Associated Music Publishers and Muzak.

The new corporation, as yet unnamed, would broadcast advertising-free, continuous radio programs on three frequency modulation channels if granted FCC permission, for which Joseph L. Weiner, counsel for Muzak, applied last Thursday.

The new service, Mr. Benton said, is expected to be sold to consumers at five cents a day. Persons would be unable to hear the broadcasts "unless they have a special patented gadget, which we will rent and attach to receivers," he said.

HouseBuilding Restrictions Are Relaxed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has decided to lift its restrictions on the design and materials used in residential building now permitted, and soon may follow up by raising the $6,000 price limitation on new dwellings to $7,500, it was learned today.

The dropping of design standards, requested by the National Housing Agency, will permit a return to pre-war quality homes, although still of small size. The NHA hopes thus to stimulate home construction, now slowed to a near-standstill by the tendency of builders and prospective buyers to gamble on an early German collapse and to "wait for something better." Greater comfort and individuality are about all that the new relaxation, not yet officially announced, will permit.

Present rules limit a one-bedroom, one-story house to 650 square feet of floor area, and a two-bedroom house to 800 feet. Such limitations would be dropped, along with the requirement that the kitchen and bathroom must be back to back—or, in a two-story house, one above the other—to save plumbing.

By abandoning these standards, builders could use for a one-bedroom dwelling the materials which previously could only have gone into a three-bedroom house, although the over-all limitation of $6,000 still holds at this moment.

Present limitations on the size of heading units similarly would be dropped.

The two-year-old building standards have become a handicap to construction activity and to the provision of needed new houses for war workers, NHA officials have said.

Priority-aided homes may not now be built to sell for more than $6,000 or to rent for more than $50 a month; in a few high cost building areas like Detroit the limits are $7,500 and $62.50.

Under NHA's plan, the price limit would be raised to $7,500 generally and to $9,000 in the high cost areas with rents increased proportionately.

Among other relaxations was the removal of:

The limitation on the number of electrical outlets.

Restrictions on the size of hot water storage tanks.

The requirement that bathrooms and kitchens be back-to-back.

Retained are general provisions requiring conservation of lumber and other materials.

"The net result of these changes will be to permit the builder a greater freedom in design and the use of materials in housing construction," the two agencies said.

Engineering Awards Off From Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—United States engineering construction volume totaled $57,679,000 for the week ended Oct. 12 against $26,530,000 for the previous week and $72,855,000 for the same period of last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Of the total, public construction gained 125 per cent over last week and 22 per cent over last year. Private building exceeded a week ago by 62 per cent but was 82 per cent below a year earlier.

This week's volume brought the total for the year to date to $1,463,770,000, a decline of 44 per cent from $2,599,012,000 reported for the same 41 weeks of 1943.

Accelerated REA Movement Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration has a backlog of $110,000,000 and the "stage is being set" for great acceleration of the REA movement as soon as war progress permits, the office of Senator Carl Hatch (D-NM) has disclosed.

The REA has allotted $500,000,000 to the various states of which less than $390,000,000 has been borrowed, leaving $110,000,000 for future use, Harry Slattery, REA head, wrote in a letter to Senator Hatch.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bankof Manhattan (.80a)	24½	25¾
Bank of New York (14)	440	452
Bankers Trust (1.40)	55⅞	57⅞
Brooklyn Trust (4)	113	118
Central Hanover Bank&Tr(4)	104	107½
Chase National (1.40)	40⅛	42⅛
Chemical Bank&Trust(1.80)	50⅜	52⅝
Commercial (1.60)	48	50¾
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	21½	23
Corn Exchange & Trust(2.40)	52⅞	55⅜
Empire Trust (3)	78	82
First National (New York) (80)	1695	1735
Guaranty Trust (12)	332	340
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (80)	1615	1665
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51	53½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¼	53¼
J P Morgan	258½	263½
National City (1)	38⅛	40⅝
New York Trust (3½)	101½	105½
Public (1½)	45¾	48¼
Title Guarantee & Trust	10⅜	11¼
United States (60a)	1415	1460

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	52¼	50¾
Merchants National (12)	327	342
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
National Shawmut (1)	26⅛	27⅞
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅜	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅞	18⅝
Webster Atlas (2)	57	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	49⅝	51⅞
Continental Illinois (4)	99	103
First National Chicago (8)	273	278
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	46¼	38⅝

Beech-Nut Pays $1 Special

NEW YORK (AP)—Beech-Nut Packing Co. has declared a special dividend of $1 on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 20. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Jan. 2, 1945, to holders of record Dec. 5. A similar special dividend of $1 was paid in December of last year.

Holds Economic Stability Not Primary Goal of Fiscal Policy

The widely held view that the primary goal of governmental fiscal policy is economic stability—that stability to be maintained permanently at such volume of output as provides a high level of employment and maximizes the "real income" of the nation—is dangerously unrealistic, declares Charles C. Abbott, Associate Professor of Business Economics, Harvard Business School, writing in the Autumn Number of the Harvard Business Review.

Commenting further on the idea that economic stability is the goal of fiscal policy, Professor Abbott says: "This is indeed a materialistic aim to be made the primary purpose of government and of society. And to the businessman, the investor, or the employee, attempting to do business with the government, this view of fiscal policy implies that, when any contract made by the government is contrary to current fiscal policy, the government need not and should not keep its bargain."

Professor Abbott brings out these points in an analysis of what he calls "the concept of fiscal policy," a development of the ideas put forth by many writers and thinkers on social and economic questions during the past 20 years and characterized by the assumption that all the government's financial activities should be integrated and used to influence the national economy. One of the biggest faults with this concept as it is commonly held, Professor Abbott finds, is that it is impracticable.

"Many of the discussions and presentations which are most concerned with defining the over-all objectives of fiscal policy are least concerned with the problems and mechanisms of public financial administration, with the types of organizations, administrative techniques, mechanisms of executive control, and abilities of personnel needed to put into operation and make effective their plans.

Far From Practical

"In the light of the manifest difficulty of bringing into view all the government agencies which have fiscal and monetary powers, and in the light of the immeasurably greater difficulty of integrating their actions into a consistent policy, the naked statement that it must be the primary function of 'government finance to keep the level of monetary demand for goods and services in every country sufficient to give employment to all who seek it and yet not more than sufficient,' seems far removed from the world in which we live and the practical considerations which induce business managers to provide employment."

Professor Abbott points up the dilemma that confronts the businessman and the public official. "On the one hand, we know that the financial operations of the Federal Government in the period following the war will be of so great a magnitude as to affect intimately many portions of the economy. . . . In view of the tremendous scale of Federal financial operations inevitable during the next generation, the prospect of a multitude of Congressional committees and executive agencies pursuing courses largely if not entirely independent of each other, and often contradictory, is most distressing, perhaps intolerable.

"On the other hand, the more ambitious goals of many current fiscal-policy doctrines clearly are beyond the capabilities of the existing mechanisms of public financial administration, and for the most part are far removed from the purposes for which such mechanisms were created. Thus, were such objectives adopted by Federal agencies, the probable result would be 'confusion worse confounded.'

"In what direction should the solution of this dilemma be sought? . . . Improvement in the following areas of Federal financial management is imperative: (1) the appropriations procedure of the Congress . . . (2) the ways and means whereby the Congress views as a unit both the revenues and the appropriations of the Federal Government . . . (3) the degree of co-ordination among the several standing Congressional committees which are concerned with fiscal matters. . . . (4) the Federal accounting system . . . (5) the financial operations of all government corporations and independent executive agencies . . . (6) the concentration of administrative responsibility for the operations of all executive agencies whose duties are primarily of a financial or fiscal character. . . ."

Reformulate Objectives

Furthermore, the objectives of fiscal policy will have to be reformulated and made less ambitious. These objectives "must include and probably should be confined to: (1) The protection of the Federal Government's credit. (2) The provision of a monetary unit the value of which is subject to and determined by an objective test, and the purchasing power of which is not subject to wide variation, nor to political manipulation. . . . (3) The organization of a system of financial institutions that will, on the one hand, safeguard the savings and cash balances of the people and will, on the other hand, furnish credit and capital to business enterprise on terms suited to the needs of the economy.

"Other Federal activities which from time to time may appear to be necessary or desirable for the welfare of the state should be adopted or rejected on their own merits—for instance, the provision of social security, the control of margin requirements for loans made against the collateral of stocks and bonds, or the extension of credits to the governments of foreign countries.

"Even though such measures affect the financial condition of the Federal Government, they should be appraised and then either advocated or combatted because of their own virtues or defects, not because their acceptance or refusal would facilitate or impede the basic purposes of fiscal policy."

Gay Brothers (Vt.) 75th Anniversary Typical Story of American Enterprise

In these days when free enterprise is being tested, the story of the Gay brothers, with whom the woolen industry of the state of Vermont is inextricably entwined, is an epitome of the establishment, growth, and development of the American way of living and doing business. Fittingly commemorating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Woolen Mills of Gay Brothers at Turnbridge in 1868 and later at Cavendish, an attractively illustrated volume bearing the title "Neither Wealth nor Poverty," written by Janet Mabie, catches the salty flavor and atmosphere of what President Coolidge called the "brave little state of Vermont." In these carefully written pages about an undaunted, frugal, New England family are recorded the virtues and the fundamental American way of life which invariably brings satisfaction and generally is rewarded by at least a modicum of what today is called success.

The Gay brothers came from Connecticut but they have every right to the honorable name of Vermonter, for three generations of Gays have carried the business forward since that memorable day when every member of a large family pooled their resources to buy the site for a mill at Turnbridge, Vermont, for $3,600. A fervent, religious family, they found time to attend prayer meeting even when a flood was tearing at the foundation of their newly built mill.

From the day in January, 1870, when the new firm in its first transaction bought 81½ pounds of grease wool from Richard Smith, which by the way yielded him 41½ pounds of scoured wool, to the present time when the firm's volume exceeds 2,000,000 yards of woolen goods annually, over half of which goes to the military, it has had the usual measure of tribulation and success. Its owners and workers have fought floods and depressions, but the initiative, courage and planning which induced this pioneering folk to adventure into Vermont, have not dimmed with the years.

The Gay Brothers mill today is a modern mill, its products varied, its credit ample, the owners' relations with labor friendly. The story of this company is so much a part of the history of the state that the Vermont Historical Society requested that it be issued as a publication of the Society. The simple saga merits recording because it offers a postwar pattern of work and life for this country, where study, thrift, honesty, perseverance, and co-operation not only assure economic stability but preserve the fruits of liberty and free enterprise.

War Spending Hits Low in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—War expenditures in September were the smallest for any month in 1944.

The September spending amounted to $7,104,000,000, a decrease of $694,000,000, or 9 per cent from the August total, the War Production Board reported.

From July 1, 1940, through September 30, 1944, war expenditures amounted to $222,000,000,000.

Reynolds Metals Plans Bauxite Mining in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP)—Walter Rice, vice-president of Reynolds Metal Co. and president of Reynolds Mining Corp., with headquarters at Richmond, Va., said his company has long-term plans for bauxite mining in Jamaica.

He said at a press conference that mining operations were unlikely to start until after the war, but in the meantime his company has acquired holdings of several parishes on the island.

Mr. Rice said considerable money will be spent and a thousand persons employed in developing port facilities outside Kingston, constructing new roads and the possible improvement of track of the Jamaica railway eventually.

Hearing on Trust's Sale Of Stock to Paul Babson

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has set Oct. 23 for a hearing on an application of American Public Welfare Trust, Babson Park, Mass., for exemption of transactions involved in the sale to Paul P. Babson of 1,787 shares of preferred stock and 2,425 shares of common stock of the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company for $104,073.13.

The sale price is $34 a share of preferred stock and $17.125 per share of common stock.

American Public Welfare Trust is a registered investment company. Mr. Babson is an affiliate of Boston, Worcester, which is an affiliate of American Public Welfare.

Masonite Net In Year Equal To $1.69 Share

CHICAGO (AP)—Masonite Corporation reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, were $1,173,585, equal to $1.69 per common share, compared with $1,256,244, or $2.04 per common share, for the preceding year.

Sales for the year just ended were $17,596,848, against $18,763,938 for the preceding 12 months.

Decline in plant operating time amounted to 14 per cent while the sales decline of $1,167,000 was about 6 per cent, a report to stockholders said.

Hayes Industries, Inc., reports net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $817,323, equal to $2.45 a common share, compared with $648,016 or $1.95 a common share, for the previous year. Net profit for both periods is subject to final renegotiation settlement.

The report says the company charged to earned surplus in 1944 $147,000 net renegotiation adjustment proposed by the Price Adjustment Board for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1943.

Lehigh Portland Cement Co. reports net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30, of $709,961, or 67 cents a common share, against $1,551,990, or $1.82 a common share, for the preceding 12 months.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $501,289, equal to 75 cents a common share, compared with $648,076, or $1.05 a common share, for the same period last year.

Pacific Mills reported for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,317,700, equal to $3.33 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,335,800, or $3.37 a share, in the like period of 1943.

Northwest Airlines, Inc., reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 net income of $517,889 after post-war contingency reserves of $100,000, equal to $1.45 a share on the capital stock. This compared with revised net for 1943 of $300,092, equal to $1.28 a share. The net for the latest period is subject to renegotiation.

The company said the 1943 report had been revised to reflect certain retroactive adjustments proposed by the government, although they were being disputed in part by the company, which originally reported net for that year of $614,301.

Higher Court Rules Unions Not Subject To Antitrust Law

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that labor unions were not subject to terms of the Sherman Antitrust Act except in special cases.

In a two-to-one decision, the higher court reversed a district court decision rendered in November, 1942, which found that activities of Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), were "unlawful and contrary to" the antitrust act.

The action, dismissed by the decision, had been brought by Allen Bradley & Co. and 10 other electrical equipment manufacturers.

The plaintiffs, who filed their complaint in December, 1935, alleged that because of a union boycott, electrical equipment manufactured outside New York City could not be sold here, even though such equipment bore a union label.

Judge Charles Clark in the majority opinion virtually upheld the allegations of the plaintiff's in respect to the union's activities but based the reversal on earlier Supreme Court decisions that labor unions were not subject to the Sherman law.

Twin City Transit Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Dillon, Read & Co. and associates are offering $7,000,000 Twin City Rapid Transit Co. 4 per cent collateral trust bonds at 101½ and interest

High Tribute Paid Willkie By MacLeish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The text of a tribute to Wendell L. Willkie, as written by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and read by Raymond Massey, actor, last night at the New York Herald Tribune Forum here, follows:

Wendell Willkie was to have spoken from this place—on this day—in these minutes. He will not speak here. He will not rise from a chair, arrange his papers, look up at you under that familiar forehead, speak.

Nevertheless, there is not one of you that does not hear him.

The people of this Republic—not of this city only but of all the cities—all the towns, villages, crossroads, and in every state—and not in the states alone but beyond them—beyond the Pacific—beyond the Atlantic—in small places in the interior of the fartherest continents and at the river ports and the caravan rests where the airfields have been constructed—the people hear him.

For nine days now the people have heard him as they have heard few others who have spoken to them in their history.

They have heard his silence. They have heard the stopped voice—the uncompleted sentence.

Do you think it strange they should have heard this? Do you think it strange that the people here and in other continents and countries should have heard this silence?—should have listened? Are you astonished that the stillness of a voice should be heard so far—the silence of a man—and of a man moreover who had no title—no office—who had never held an office—whose campaigns for office had failed—who had not carried his own country's suffrage or even, at last, the suffrage of his party?

Answer Simple?

Or are you not astonished? Does it seem natural to you? Do you think perhaps there is nothing strange in this at all—nothing to wonder at?

Do you think perhaps the answer is simple — that Wendell Willkie was a man of character and courage: that the world has recognized his character and courage and so mourns him? Is it this you think?

Men of courage and of character have died before and the people have not mourned them.

Or do you think the answer may be only this—that Wendell Willkie undertook to represent the people and the people are grateful?

There are many in every generation, in every political campaign, who undertake to speak for the people. The people are not always grateful.

No. The explanation is not simple. But it is not strange either. Nothing the people do by their hearts, by their deep instincts, is either altogether strange or wholly simple. When the people mourn they do not mourn for a reason but for a man. Their own grief surprises them. The mystery, if you wish to find a mystery, is this: That the people know this man is lost to them; not to his hopes or to his future or his friends, but them. It is not of Wendell Willkie we must think but of the people if we wish to understand this.

How do the people know that he is lost to them?

Trusted People

For this: Because he trusted them and they remember.

Because he trusted the people. Because he trusted the people not in a form of words, or for the length of a campaign tour, or as part of a political strategy, but trusted them.

Because he believed literally, and word by word, and intending the meaning of each word, the great American proposition that the people—not the American people only, but the people—that the people can govern themselves, and of right ought to.

Because he believed, believed literally, believed in sober earnest and without reserve, that if the great American Proposition is true for part of the world, it is true for all of the world.

Because he believed that the people are indivisible in their quality as the people, in their rights as the people, in their humanity as the people.

Because he believed this not for his own advantage, but at the cost of his advantage; not for his own preferment, but at the expense of his preferment.

Because he believed this with such intensity of conviction that he rejected the support, and refused the favor, of those who would not believe it, of those who doubted the Proposition, of those who reserved the promise of the Proposition for themselves — for their friends, their kind, their country; because he rejected their support and favor, no matter what their influence or wealth or power or the clamor of their printed or their spoken words.

Because he believed in the people.

Because he trusted the people.

It is not strange that the people heard the silence of his voice so far. The words he spoke were theirs. And they remember.

Quotes Willkie

These words they remember. These are the words of Wendell Willkie:

"I was a soldier in the last war and after that war was over, I saw our bright dreams disappear, our stirring slogans become the jests of the cynical, and all because the fighting peoples did not arrive at any common postwar purposes while they fought. It must be our resolve to see that this does not happen again.

"While they fight, the people of the world must come to a common understanding of what they fight for and what they hope for. Millions have already died in this war and many thousands more will go before it is over. Unless Britons and Canadians and Russians and Chinese and Americans and all our fighting allies, in the common co-operation of war, find the instrumentalities and the methods of co-operative effort after the war, we, the people, have failed our time and our generation.

"We must establish beyond any doubt the equality of men. And we shall find this equality, not in the different talents which we severally possess, nor in the different incomes which we severally earn, but in the great franchise of the mind, the universal franchise, which is bounded neither by color, nor creed, nor by social status. Open the books, if you wish to be free."

Dewey Pledges Better Government

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17

An 11-point pledge which he said would be followed if the Republican national ticket wins in November was enunciated last night by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

Here are the objectives he said he and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, vice-presidential nominee, are determined to establish if they win office:

"An Administration devoted to public service instead of public bickering.

"An Administration working in harmony with Congress.

"An Administration in which the Cabinet is restored as a responsible instrument of government.

"An Administration in which you will not have to support three men to do one man's job.

"An Administration which will root out waste and bring order out of chaos.

"An Administration which will give the people of this country value received for taxes they pay.

"An Administration made up of the ablest men and women in America, who will receive full authority to do their jobs and will be let alone to do them.

"An Administration free from the influence of Communists and the domination of corrupt big-city machines.

"An Administration in which the Constitution is respected, so the liberties of our people shall again be secure.

"An Administration with a conscience and a sincere devotion to broad social security.

"An Administration which will devote itself to the single-minded purpose of jobs and opportunity for all."

Nimitz Praises U.S. Forces Now Striking Against Japan

By Theodore N. Cook

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A first hand report by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, on the hammer blows dealt the Japanese by American forces high lighted the opening session of the 1944 New York Herald Tribune Forum on current problems at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

"Since the 9th of October, when Admiral William F. Halsey's fliers first attacked the Ryukyu Islands in Japan's front yard," Admiral Nimitz said in a special radiocast to the forum last night, "we have sunk 73 Japanese ships and destroyed approximately 670 Japanese aircraft."

"Enemy losses averaging more than 100 aircraft and 10 ships a day were made possible by two characteristics of the American Fleet," he said, describing one as "the sea-keeping quality of our combatant ships," the other "the great accomplishment of all those engaged in the undramatic, but important, work of insuring that our fleet shall never be without adequate fuel, provisions, and ammunition."

Tribute to Troops

Another tribute to American troops and war workers was made by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces.

Reporting on a recent inspection tour of the European theater with other War Department officials, General Somervell said he saw "what Americans, pooling their many abilities, can accomplish."

"We saw the industrial might of America, the sweat of our workers, the skill of our technicians, the vision of our planners," he said, "translated into a vast, swift-moving surge of power, rolling to battle.

"We saw the troops, the citizen soldiers of America, courageous, ingenious, determined, inspired by magnificent leadership performing great feats of skill, endurance and fortitude."

He disclosed that in the first 10 days of the invasion of continental Europe, the Allies landed approximately 2,500,000 troops in France with 17,000,000 ship tons the munitions and supplies. That included more than 500,000 vehicles, he added.

Tribute to Willkie

A tribute to Wendell L. Willkie, who was to have spoken at the Forum session last night, written for the occasion by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, was delivered by Raymond Massey during the time to have been allotted to Mr. Willkie.

Admiral Nimitz warned against the tendency of the American public to discount the public utterances of generals and admirals in somewhat the same way they discount the "playing down of their teams chances" by football coaches before the game.

This is not done by admirals and generals to prevent overconfidence, he stressed. "We fully expect to win, but we know the road to victory will be long and rough," he emphasized.

"The conclusion that we must expect a struggle of many month's duration in the Pacific is based on facts—facts of geography, facts of logistics, and facts of available shipping tonnage."

After victory, he continued, an international climate must be established in which peace can live.

"The moral convictions shared by all, free people must, in the future, have the backing of adequate armed power," he stressed, adding that a conviction without the means or the ability to defend it has no hope of survival.

Need for Power

He termed the "challenge of the future" the facing of the fact that freedom and justice cannot prevail without authority, and that this demands superior military power.

General Somervell said that, faced with the decision of whether to "use masses of men and pay in blood" or to "pay more heavily in dollars" and throw in more steel and high explosives at the enemy, the choice made to save young lives was an obvious one.

Captured German documents continue to echo the word "impossible," he said, declaring that the enemy did not believe that Americans could organize so quickly and effectively.

Reviewing some of the accomplishments of American troops, he disclosed that in the 109 days since the invasion, the Alliies put ashore nearly 2,500,000 troops, more than 500,000 vehicles, landed some 17,000,000 ship tons of munitions and supplies on French beaches, and have already laid down 800 miles of six-inch pipe line, reaching from the channel and the Mediterranean toward the front.

Signal Corps Busy

Troops on the Continent are getting at least 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day, he added, and Signal Corps men are laying their own communications network from the Atlantic toward the Rhine, replacing facilities destroyed by the Nazis.

How the American Army plans to make available special study courses for troops awaiting discharge after hostilities end was described by Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Director, Army Service Forces, information and education division.

He said that at the close of hostilities the theater commander will revise all training programs except for those units which are to be transferred to other active theaters. Education and recreatiosal activities will be aimed at preparing the men for return to civilian employment.

Educational Plan

Courses will cover all general educational needs, ranging from literacy training to professional studies and agriculture. On-the-job training, and supervise furloughs for educational purposes are also planned as part of the program. Work will be done in smaller unit schools, in technical school, army university study centers and at civilian colleges and universities.

The study program is not intended to delay separation of the men from the army, General Osborn stressed. He emphasized, however, that "it took a long while to get our troops to Europe and the Pacific—almost three years—with every ship in use and every ship loaded," and added that "it will take considerable time to move them out of Europe."

Other speakers at the session, most of which was radiocast over various stations, included Anna Rosenberg, New York Regional Director, War Manpower Commission; Walt Disney; Lieut. Charles G. Bolte, Chairman, American Veterans Committee; Sergeant William J. Caldwell, member American Veterans Committee, and Dr. Cole Coolidge, Assistant Chemical Director, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Miss Perkins Plans Cut in Labor Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—When the war is over, the Labor Department hopes to shrink the labor force by about 4,000,000 workers, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said.

"This would be accomplished by an intensive drive to "get workers under 21 years of age back into school," and by making it easy for older people to retire through increased social security benefits, she told a news conference.

Secretary Perkins issued a statement on the current labor market showing that there were 38,559,000 employees in nonagricultural establishments in September, 181,000 less than in August, and that the total decrease in nonagricultural workers since a year ago is about 1,119,000.

Detroit Is Putting Together Its Plan for Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—This city's Master Plan for extensive improvements is now being put together rapidly. Under its long-range proposals, Detroit will become, according to the aim, a more attractive and pleasant place in which to live and play, and a more efficient place in which to work.

The many plans which will make up the Master Plan are now being co-ordinated by the City Plan Commission, under the direction of George F. Emery, City planner, and 43 associates. A force of 130 architects now work over drawing boards six days a week preparing the blueprints for the thousands of individual projects which are classified under 307 major categories.

More than $1,326,000 already has been appropriated by the City Council to finance the construction, and other thousands had been previously budgeted. The city also has call to a substantial portion of a construction work which would benefit the state as a whole.

Plans already have been completed for 39 projects with a total construction value of $36,000,000. The architects and other planning aids are now working on plans for 40 more projects which will cost $113,000,000.

Being readied for the programming stage are plans for a Civic Center, a riverfront development, extensive slum clearance and rebuilding of blighted areas, laying out of five new parks, and improvement of transit and transportation facilities.

The planning, in general, aims at pleasant and permanently sound neighborhoods which are equipped with all the modern requirements for a happy and healthy life. Convenience to shipping centers and ready access to the industrial sectors are prime considerations of the program.

The City Planning Commission divides Detroit's official postwar planning into three main phases. These are:

1. Preplanned public works which will give useful employment.
2. Schedules of needed and deferred capital improvements.
3. Adequate planning for the future development of the city.

The list of postwar improvements contains badly needed physical improvements for which the working drawings and specifications are already being prepared. The Common Council and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries have approved this program, whose projects will cost approximately $225,577,000.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

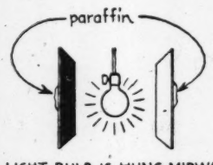
"It's very nice, but I want a place where I can use my sundial!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Paint Can Reduce Gasoine Storage Losses?

One might think that the prime requisite of a paint for gasoline storage tanks would be that it protect the metal against corrosion and that it improves the appearance of the tank.

These factors are of great importance, but in the case of gasoline storage tanks the outside paint serves still another important purpose, for it helps to determine the rate of gasoline loss due to evaporation.



IF A LIGHT BULB IS HUNG MIDWAY BETWEEN TWO METAL PLATES—ONE PAINTED BLACK AND THE OTHER WHITE—AND A WAD OF PARAFFIN STUCK TO THE OUTER FACE OF EACH PLATE, THE PARAFFIN WILL MELT AND RUN OFF THE BLACKENED PLATE FIRST.

Gasoline is a volatile fluid, as one can note by the almost overpowering fumes it gives off. The rate at which it volatilizes (changes from a liquid to a gas) increases with an increase in temperature. Therefore, if you can reduce the temperature of stored gasoline you can reduce the loss through evaporation.

Some colors absorb more heat from the sunlight than do others. Two cakes of ice, identical in size, shape and temperature, one under a sheet of tin coated with black paint and the other under plain shiny tin or tin coated with aluminum paint, will illustrate this fact. The cake of ice under the thick-painted cover will melt much more rapidly than the other.

This difference in the heat absorbing properties of different colors is the reason why so many transcontinental buses have their tops coated with aluminum paint, and why the people of tropic lands generally wear white clothing.

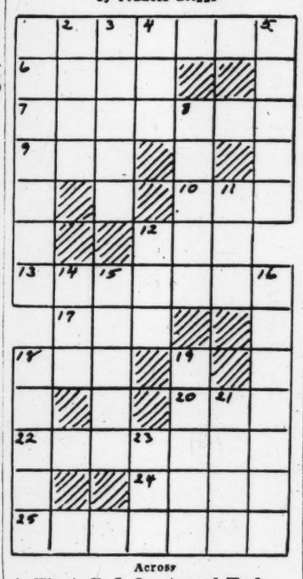
Consequently, with a view to reflecting considerably more of the heat energy received from the sun than would result if darker coverings were used, it used to be the custom to paint gasoline storage tanks with an aluminum compound.

However, a new type of special white paint has been developed recently which not only is resistant to oil and water but also has up to 15 per cent more reflecting power than aluminum paint.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is U. S. Secretary of War?
6—What is name of dog in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz"?
7—In athletics, one not rated as professional is what?
9—Nothing.
10—What is one of the five small members at point of the foot?
12—Would you don, eat, or row a farthingale?
13—What town of Arizona is just across border from Mexican town of same name?
17—What is an inlet of the sea?
18—Shaft of a mine is what?
20—Which State of the U. S. was first to ratify the Constitution (abbr.)?
22—What was surname of English novelist who used pen name "Elizabeth"?
24—Comfort.
25—Who said: "Dr. Livingstone, I presume"?

Down
1—Who has been called "Poet Laureate of Georgia"?
2—Ovid was exiled to what town on Black Sea?
3—Where was Mme. Gailli-Gurci born?
4—What is a pithy or witty saying?
5—What is the sensitive pulp of a tooth?
8—What is an antonym of "decry"?
11—What is first word of Phoebe Cary's well-known poem "Nearer Home"?
12—Who wrote "Life with Mother"?
14—Japanese sash is what?
15—Who wrote "The Poor Little Rich Girl"?
16—What poet had "Bysshe" for his middle name?
18—In what French city is the Cluny Museum?
19—Highest conception of anything is what?
21—Otherwise.
23—What is a Japanese coin?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The New Worker

Chicago

Recently the writer, beginning work at a well-known business establishment in this city, was happily surprised to know the confusion and risk of wartime had not made the firm forgetful of that first day which can be so lonely and unpleasant for the new employee.

After the official hiring-in process, the personnel director called the head of the department in which she was to work. He, in turn, sent down a "sponsor" who introduced her to all the people in the department to which she was assigned.

Throughout the day the sponsor stopped by to see how the new worker was getting along, and when she took her rest periods she asked her charge to go with her.

At noon the two ate in the employees' cafeteria, where both were the guests of the company.

With such a background as this for each beginning employee, it is no wonder that the entire atmosphere of the company is one of sincere friendliness and helpfulness. The writer, for one, is sure that the feeling of co-operation and loyalty which is evident is certainly partially the result of the plan for new workers which the company follows.

Today's Quotation

Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.
—WORDSWORTH

Official United States Coast Guard

Framed

Jo Ann, Coast Guard mascot, ponders the mysterious methods practiced by public relations men in order to get photographs before the reading public.

In Lighter Vein

The Impossible

An Oriental story tells of a man who was asked to lend a rope to a neighbor. His reply was that he was in need of the rope just then.

"Shall you need it a long time?" asked the neighbor.

"I think I shall," replied the owner, "as I'm going to tie up some sand with it."

"Tie up sand!" exclaimed the would-be borrower. "I don't see how you can do that."

"Oh, you can do almost anything with a rope when you don't want to lend it!" was the reply.—Exchange.

Life in a Big City

Well, sir, it seems that a Southern young lady arrived here to study singing and found herself a mighty cute room up on the West Side which was ideal except for the fact that the window wouldn't stay open. It was the kind of a window you have to prop open with a little stick. Our heroine looked around for several weeks without finding a little stick, and finally she wrote back to Virginia and asked to have one sent to her. It arrived the other morning, by parcel post, and now the window stays open.—The New Yorker.

Brevities

Another thing we can never recall is the name of the fellow the Japanese Government picked to rule the United States.—Grit.

Research has shown there is room enough in a woman's handbag for a boilermaker's kit complete and bus fare. The bus fare will be found at the bottom.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The Taffles—*Braking a Brag* By PALMER

HENRY REALLY DID IT! HE PREPARED A DINNER ALL BY HIMSELF (IT SAYS HERE.)
HENRY-I'M FRANKLY-AMAZED! THIS DINNER IS SO POSITIVELY DELICIOUS I'D ALMOST THINK A WOMAN HAD COOKED IT!
TUSH! A MAN IS AS GOOD A COOK AS A WOMAN ANY TIME!
OH— WELL- HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO ALL THE COOKING FOR THIS FAMILY FROM HERE ON?
NOTE TO HOUSEWIVES— SAVE THIS LINE FOR A SIMILAR OCCASION
Hom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just Like That!* By RODGERS

"I understand you're a member of a postwar planning committee," a stranger wagged today-
"That's right," I replied, "The Committee for Postwar Improvement of Canine and Human Relations."
"In that case I'd like to present you with a bone," the stranger said-
And did!
RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*And That's No Myth* By THE HAGERS

THESE SKATES HAVE KNOCKED OUT MY YEN FOR A JEEP.
I CAN JUST MAKE IT BEFORE THE LIGHT CHANGES.
OH DEAR—I'M OUT OF GAS!
BEEP-BEEP
HONK
HONK-HONK
WHY DON'T YOU BUY A PAIR OF THOSE MOTORIZED SKATES, WADDLES?
I'VE LEARNED THAT A MERCURY WITH WINGED SANDALS IS A NUISANCE ON MAIN STREET.
PUT-PUT-PUT
LICENSE 23

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hacking at the Oaks

The all-or-nothing school has turned its guns on Dumbarton Oaks and it may take something more than the stanch mansard roofs of the old house to ward off the volley. For unthinking people are readily impressed by complex criticisms of any project. To discern the misplaced window, the single disproportionate column or mass, in a great building makes the most ignorant layman feel slightly superior to the architect, and therefore susceptible to the pastime of picking out flaws.

This is not to say that the security organization proposed at Dumbarton Oaks deserves nothing but praise. Like the house in which it was debated it reflects ideas that someday will seem, as fashion experts say, quite "dated." But no true measure of an achievement can be made except in the context of the times which produce it.

We cannot build a marble house where only wood is available. The delegates at Dumbarton Oaks worked with the materials at hand. The first of these to be built into the structure was power. The League of Nations offered an example of what happens when power is left out of the structure. It becomes a force which finally attacks the structure. Power equal to the problems of these times has been found only in the coalition of the United States, Britain and Russia. It is logical that the Dumbarton Oaks plan should proceed from that point.

The first task before us today is to perpetuate the coalition which has been necessary to save civilization. The greatest threat to that coalition lies in the possibility that, after the all-consuming job of winning the war is accomplished, the big Powers will permit themselves to pursue their own special, selfish, secondary interests to the detriment of future co-operation among them. This is the hope of our enemies, the Nazified Germans and the Japanese. This is their way of escape from the controls which the Allies are now fashioning to prevent aggressors from rising again.

Those who fear for the future of the small nations under the Dumbarton Oaks arrangements may well ask themselves if this future will be brighter or darker than it would be in a world in which the Anglo-American-Russian coalition had disintegrated into Great Power rivalry. Parenthetically it should be added that the treatment of small Powers under the plan will, of course, have a bearing on the plan's ability to preserve Big Power unity. But the experts at the Oaks recognized this. The emphasis on national sovereignty was as much intended as a reassurance to the small nations that their individuality would be respected as it was an assertion of the sovereign rights of the large nations.

Among strange criticisms leveled at the plan is one which asserts that it leaves too little room for Pan-American influence. Those close to the proceedings at the Oaks know that the effect of the plan on Latin-American countries was very much on the minds of the experts, that special deference has been accorded the feelings of the United States' southern neighbors, and that in future no action by the United States as a member of the Security Council is likely without consultation with the other governments in the Western Hemisphere.

It is academic at this moment to ask for a postwar system in which small nations and large will enjoy together the rights and duties which can in practice be shared only under an international federation. For the first requirement of federation would be a surrender of national sovereignty, at present jealously guarded by all nations. Dumbarton Oaks is not a blueprint for Utopia but it looks like a plan for a better world than we have known since 1914.

How'll You Have Your Beef?

"Git along little dogie"—but don't run so fast that you lose your profitable waistline! You'll cost movie stockholders money.

A new clause in an agreement signed by a producer of film "horse operas" and the rancher who is to supply the cattle for his bovine mob scenes is responsible. Weight lost by the steers during the filming of stampedes and the like must be paid for at current market prices for beef.

How do customers prefer their beef—roasted, broiled, or filmed? There's one advantage in the picture variety: No red points will be required for this particular ingredient in the recipe for a good, rousing "western."

Register Now!

October 18 is the Massachusetts deadline for voter registration, the deadline for qualifying to exercise a free people's greatest privilege, the elective franchise.

With only two more days remaining in which to register, it is apparent that many thousands of Massachusetts citizens still have not entered their names on the voting lists, even though Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook expects the number of registered voters this year to exceed all previous records. Boston's registration list may top 400,000 for the first time, but there are still many stragglers who should qualify by October 18.

While registration days and hours vary among communities, State election laws require all Bay State cities and towns to hold registration sessions on the final day.

The year 1944, when the United Nations are taking giant strides toward victory in war and are planning the peace, constitutes an opportune and meaningful time for every possible voter to qualify for ballot-casting in November.

Once registered, every citizen shoulders the solemn responsibility to go to the polls on Nov. 7, one of the most important election days in the history of the Nation. Only by voting intelligently on every contest, from the presidency to the lowest town office, and on every referendum, may the voter fully deserve the benefits of self-government.

Alphabet vs. Policy

The FEA, RFC, WFA, OCIAA, OSS, OWI, WSA, WRB, OAPC, OC, OWM, PWRCB, OFAR, FRC and the ACPSAHMWA.

It would be funny, if it were not so serious—this hieroglyphic of bureaucracy. It is the partial list of American governmental agencies Governor Dewey enumerated in his St. Louis speech as now operating all over the world. This does not include the normal conduct of diplomacy by the State Department and the extensive administrative functions of the armed services.

The alphabetical conglomeration is not really funny because it tells better than can letters arranged in actual words the story of bureaucratic multiplication and mix-up. It is the extension into America's relations with other countries of the administrative fumbling which has done so much to mar the Roosevelt record at home.

In the realm of high policy Mr. Roosevelt has had vision. This newspaper has frequently been very grateful for the grasp of the world situation displayed in measures like the destroyers-for-bases deal, the occupation of Iceland, and Lend-Lease. But time and again policy has been crippled in performance. Nearly every traveler abroad comes home with stories of incompetence, confusion, muddling in the actual conduct of foreign relations.

The report of Senator Richard B. Russell, was not unusual and certainly not partisan:

> Our civil agencies abroad are numerous, but too often they are either working at cross purposes or, worse to relate, in some cases have no apparent purpose.

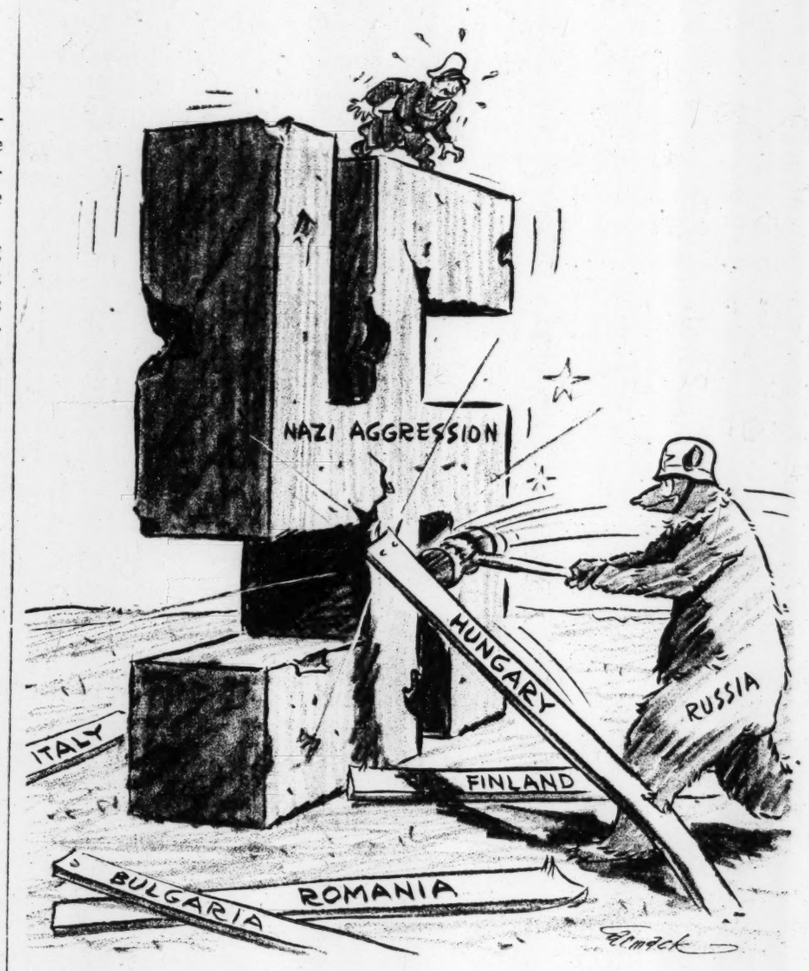
Now part of this trouble can be attributed to American youth and inexperience in the foreign field. And some allowance can be made for necessary new services. But when all the excuses are in and when appreciation has been expressed for some devoted and able officials in the foreign service, the story on the whole is still one of ineptitude and conflict.

The main cause is just what Mr. Dewey said—administrative failure in Washington. It stems from personal qualities in the President—his impatience with orderly procedure and the details of administration; his misplaced loyalty to incompetent friends; his willingness to let his aides bicker and even pursue contrary policies; his weakness for kitchen-cabinet advisers, and his habit of curing the failure of one agency by setting up another alongside it.

There have been serious faults on the secondary levels of Roosevelt foreign policy—relations with the French and the tendency to let American policy become the tool of clericalism and reaction are examples. But even where policy is strong, wise and consistent, it is undermined by alphabetical weakness, folly and contradiction.

It will be interesting to watch whether Dewey County, Oklahoma, and Dewey County, North Dakota, go Republican, and Roosevelt County, Montana, and Roosevelt County, New Mexico, go Democratic.

The Last Prop



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Reaffirmation of Principles

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Difficult as it is for most people to understand the ways of international diplomacy, one fact is becoming clear, namely, that the inspiration and hope aroused by the announcement of the Atlantic Charter have been lost, and confusion has taken their place.

The reason for this lies in the fact that, as the outlook became brighter, first one nation and then another started to prune this pattern to suit its own individual aspirations.

In this Charter, agreed upon by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, we thought we saw the democratic civic rights of man, such as the right to live in peace, self-determination, and self-government, equal economic opportunity, and freedom, etc., extended to an international charter.

It is obvious that we cannot expect plans for the future to be placed on the table in black and white, but back of plans must stand principles, and we are at least entitled to have a clear vision of these in order to watch intelligently their international development or, in fact, to take the slightest interest in them.

Principles do not vary with political expediency. We need a reaffirmation or clarification of these principles. Any shock which this might cause to our ideas of complete unity amongst the Allies would be more than compensated for by the knowledge that although winning the war was our first objective, nevertheless the methods of handling after-war problems were to be based upon democratic principles upon which we were wholeheartedly united.

Such an affirmation of the basis of unity would not only be a source of inspiration to the Allies but also present something tangible and concrete, upon which those with whom we are at war could build up their concepts of democracy and their hope for the future, however far distant.

The fact that we have to accept collectively less than we think right, by no means prevents us from retaining our individual aims and principles, and they should be set forth.

Boston — ARNOLD HAMER HALL

London's Doodlebugs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We do not seem to realize, here, what the ordeal was that the Londoners recently went through. I thought you might like to use the following part of a letter which I just received from a young English girl who recently returned to London from America:

"About two weeks before I arrived, the two houses in Lexham Gardens which my mother owns were blitzed badly. They were full of American officers, but no one was hurt. There were marvelous examples of protection. The whole of one wall fell intact over a bed and would have killed anyone in it, but that officer happened to be on night duty somewhere else. . . . At this time everyone is losing all property sense and as long as no one is hurt, you just get a sense of the evanescence of material things.

"I overheard a conversation between two charwomen as I was walking along the street, and I think it is a good example of the spirit existing here. One said in a strong cockney accent to the other: 'These doodlebug things make me a bit nervous, though goodness only knows why, because I lost most of my things once; my windows are gone, and my bed jumps around every night, so I don't know why I still feel a bit nervous.'

"With those flying bombs, especially, you realize they are everyone's problem. The 'alert' is on so constantly you don't know whether it is on or off, but the bombs make a frightful racket.

"Normally, you have three seconds from the time the engine stops till they crash, blowing out about 250 houses—not all that structurally, of course, but the glass goes, and the doors and windows are torn and twisted, even flung about, and the plaster ceiling and walls fall in to a great extent. It is the lack of sleep that gets one down. I defy anyone to sleep with one of those things going overhead.

"After I saw the damage the doodlebugs can do, it was easy to get a little scared of them, but I find that whenever I hold to Principle, and the fact that God gives life and that there is only one Mind governing us, I lose all sense of fear."

Elsah, Ill. — ANNE ELIZABETH JENKINS

"There Can Be a Time"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is now, has been, and will continue to be, a growing apprehension among servicemen, especially those overseas, that the American public is complacent and lacking in the spiritual faith not felt at home because of remoteness, but which has come to them and to our Allies through actual battle hurt. This feeling is enhanced by news of continued strikes, race clashes, juvenile delinquency, political maneuvering, and selfishness on the part of some of the home front.

America's sons are now seeing the physical manifestation of war upon land and upon human beings. They are disillusioned at man's inhumanity to man, and by the great waste of war. They have memories of comrades who died beside them on the field of battle; of rows of silent white crosses. They have seen fear vanish from the eyes of chained peoples to be replaced by a look of love and re-belief in human decencies. They have come to know what they fight for, and what they must continue to fight for until the last enemy lays down his arms.

They ask those at home to reconsider their part in it all; to do some sober thinking; to visualize a world without rhyme or reason for war. They have found that this is a crusade to return all men to Christian ways; to bring to light a new world where, regardless of color or creed, men can find and express love for one another. They ask those at home to pray for guidance and to make their prayers felt in the peace plans to come.

PFC. JERRY D. WILSON

Camp Crowder, Mo.

Class Indeed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

R. W. C. in writing of his "Little White Notebook" in The Christian Science Monitor gives high praise to the first-class service which he received from a waiter on a train running from Chicago to Holland, Michigan. Then he adds that it was on a railroad which is not first class. Now why, oh why, did he so malign the Pere Marquette Railroad, because it could have been no other, this road being the only one running between these two cities?

The Pere Marquette is Michigan's own railroad. It is OUR railroad and we are definitely, positively, and vehemently proud of it. It may not boast as many miles as some other railway systems, but it does a whale of a freight business. Personally, the writer has seen one of its locomotives hauling a train of 115 freight cars; its passenger service is excellent, and it has a fleet of train ferries on Lake Michigan second to none anywhere. We love our Pere Marquette, we fight for it, and we don't like R. W. C. to come along and say it is not a first-class railroad. The writer is not a railroad man.

L. EMMETT SHERRED

Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Corner for Non-Smokers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since reading The Christian Science Monitor editorial, "Democracy on the Train," I feel like saying, "Three cheers for the Milwaukee." Having just returned from a train trip to and from Boston, and forced to sit the seven hours in a smoker (as all coaches are these days), I felt that the poor neglected non-smoker should do something about it. If every one of us would write to the railroad company, requesting the privilege of just one little corner maybe, on a 17-coach train, they might realize that we, too, have rights as well as the smoker. I have written mine. (Mrs.) IRENE WRIGHT

Broomall, Pa.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Can America Stay Out of Cartels?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

One of the most fascinating things to watch in the next 20 years will be the adjustment of America's economy, based on traditional capitalism, to the new-fangled economies that are arising all over the world.

There are hints of the problems ahead bobbing up even now.

Take, for instance, this word "cartels." It is an emotional word, and the Department of Justice and some publications are doing their best to make it an epithet. By "cartels" they mean an international monopoly, exercising its power to divide up world markets, maintain prices, and reduce competition. It all sounds pretty bad, and, indeed, there are instances of secret prewar agreements with German cartels by big American firms that certainly should not be repeated.

But suppose, asks Grant S. McClellan in a report on "cartels" for the Foreign Policy Association—suppose the cartel arrangement is accepted by a substantial proportion of the rest of the trading world?

Can America stay out of them? Is it even staying out of them at the present time?

Obviously, the first thing is to define terms. A cartel, in the economic sense, "is a scheme to regulate competition in the production and distribution of the world's basic resources."

But isn't that what the British and American Governments are now doing in their oil accord? And how about the Anglo-American wheat agreement of 1942?

In fact, there seems to be a trend toward intergovernmental commodity agreements. Centralization and increase of governmental authority and control seem to be going on all over the world, not excluding France and England, and, to some degree, even in the United States. It is a recognition of the earlier concentration of economic productive power, and Government is, in a way of speaking, just trying to catch up. Now the need to cope with the economic breakdown of the war may accelerate the trend.

It becomes easier and easier to set up international agreements for allocation of markets and regulation of competition.

The American approach to monopolies has never been understood in Britain. In America the theoretical policy is to "bust" them—to break them up into smaller competing units. In Britain the policy is to regulate them; even, in fact, for the Government to join them. Government representatives are put on some important boards. There are cases where cut-throat competition isn't in anyone's interest, it is argued.

Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, found himself talking a different language from his business hosts when he got to London recently. How can the two nations ever get together, he was asked, in the face of America's anti-trust law? The British have been startled at the Justice Department's action brought against some of their cartels, operating in conjunction with American firms.

There isn't space here to decide which approach is right, though it can be statistically argued that after 40 years of sporadic trust-busting, concentration of economic power in the United States is stronger now than ever. The point is that now the question is moving out of the domestic into the international sphere. There is a difference of avowed policy, a cleavage in approach in the world sphere, and the United States must work out a trade formula for its companies which find themselves competing with foreign corporations receiving strong Government aid and encouragement.

The United States is dependent upon outside sources for tin, natural rubber, quinine, nickel, manganese—some of these controlled by strong cartels.

Is the United States going to try going it alone, under these circumstances? It looks as though some sort of an arrangement ought to be worked out. But can that be done by the private American companies? Won't the American Government have to intervene if other governments take a hand in the matter?

"Our anti-monopoly attitude is not shared by other great industrial nations," Mr. McClellan says frankly. He points to Britain, Europe, Russia. Obviously, a new technique of foreign trade must be worked out, he argues, and he proposes that the State Department or a board of foreign trade be established to deal with the matter, take into account conditions of foreign laws and business and, in general, act as a policeman. It may be pretty distasteful but it looks more and more as though other nations were not going back to old-fashioned private enterprise, whatever the United States does.

The Rear File Passes

The Bookshelf

An air of melancholy, almost of sadness at the approach of an inevitable end, is progressively more apparent as one reads the third and final volume of Douglas Southall Freeman's LEE'S LIEUTENANTS: A STUDY IN COMMAND (New York: Scribner, $5). Yet it is gripping throughout.

The first volume, "Manassas to Malvern Hill," was the story of the rise of Stonewall Jackson as the Army of Northern Virginia felt its way through the early throes of organization. The second, "Cedar Mountain to Chancellorsville," was a picture of a flushed and confident army—but the great Jackson was cut down at the zenith of his career, and Lee said: "I know not how to replace him."

"Gettysburg to Appomattox," the third volume, is an indisputable record of how an almost invincible army must certainly be crushed when it gradually is deprived of first-class leadership. Gettysburg claimed 17 general officers, the Wilderness almost a third of the remainder.

Throughout his masterpiece of Confederate military history, Dr. Freeman has shown how professional training in arms for men who were to exercise command was vindicated. Strangely enough, this was not admitted, either north or south of the Potomac, in 1861. Without West Point, the Army of Northern Virginia could not have been organized, let alone kept up a magnificent battle against overwhelming odds for four long years, though the Virginia Military Institute and the South Carolina Military Academy furnished even more Confederate officers than were drawn from the United States Military Academy and from the regular establishment. The men who came from civil life to achieve fame as military leaders can be counted on one's fingers.

Longstreet, who was Lee's chief reliance after the loss of Jackson, is here partly exonerated for the blame which so long has been placed at his door for the Southern defeat at Gettysburg. Ewell, by his own admission, committed mistakes, and, perhaps most tragic of all, the dashing "Jeb" Stuart—called by some the greatest cavalry leader of the war—was unaccountably absent at the crucial day, and Lee was deprived of the eyes of his army.

An interesting appendix summarizes the careers of Lee's lieutenants after the war. A few of them reaped deserved honors, but most of them, having felt adversity, peddled insurance or accepted political gratuity. It was the younger men, the "boys in the ranks," who led the task of rebuilding the ravaged country.

Having observed their careers—some of them mere striplings in their 20's and 30's—marked their triumph, seen them die, so to speak, the reader regretfully watches the rear file pass. They were for the most part remarkable men. But over and behind them all constantly is felt the presence of the "Old Marster," Lee himself, whose character dominated the ranks, who supplied the strategy and, when the corps command was weak, likewise the tactics; who mingled patience with prayer and looked after his men—a great soldier and a great man.

M. W. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Petrillo Wins, But—

As is not surprising, the Government has concluded that the public's complaint against James Caesar Petrillo's musicians' union does not affect the war enough to justify seizure. . . .

Superficially, Petrillo has a good point that his men should not work for companies that will not sign contracts. The hold-out companies, however, have a still better one: that they should not be forced to enter contracts levying perpetual tribute to keep musicians in idleness, and certainly such a bill should not be passed on to the public. . . .

Soon or late, Petrillo or his successors must yield. . . . His not yielding over so long a time indicates that the law and social policy are not quite ready to deal adequately with blockers in this or any industry, either employers or employees. But the blockages must go, and the days of Caesar Petrillo's reign may be numbered.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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